THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873. NUMBER 26.

POETICAL.

(From the New York Tribune.)

TRUTHFUL JAMES TO THE EDITOR.

YREKA, 1873.

Which it is not my style
To produce needless pain
By statements that rile,
Or that go 'gin the grain,
But here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye
has no skelp on his brain.

On that Cancasian head
There is no crown of hair,
It is gone, it has fled,
And Echo sez "where?"
And I asks, "Is this Nation a White Man's, and
is generally things on the square?"

She was known in the camp
As "Nye's other squaw,"
And folks of that stamp
Hez no rights in the law,
But it is treacherous, sinful and slimy, as Nye
might hev' well known before.

But she said that she knew
Where the Injins was hid,
And the statement was true,
For it seemed that she did;
Since she led William where he was covered by
Seventeen Modocs, and—slid!

Then they reached for his hair;
But Nye sez, "By the Law
Of Nations, forbear!
I surrenders—no more:
And I looks to be treated, you bear me?—as a
pris'ner, a pris'ner of war!"

But Captain Jack rose
And he sez, "It's too thin.
Such statements as those
It's too late to begin.
There's a *Modoc indictment* agin you, O Pale-face,
and you're goin' in!

You stole Schonchin's squaw
In the year sixty-two
It was in 'Sixty-Four
That Long Jack you went through,
And you turned Nasty's Jim's rancheria and his
wives and his pappooses too.

"This gun in my hand
Was sold me by you
'Gainst the law of the land,
And I grieves it is true!"
And he buried his face in his blanket and wept
as he hid it from view.

"But you're tried and condemned
And skelping's your doom."
And he paused and he hemmed—
But why this resume?
He was skelped 'gainst the custom of Nations,
and cut off like a rose in its bloom.

So I asks without guile,
And I trusts not in vain,
If this is the style
That is going to obtain—
If here's Captain Jack still a living, and Nye
with no skelp on his brain."

BRET HARTE.

HUMAN AUCTIONS.

How it is Done in Switzerland—Selling the Paupers Like Slaves—A Truly Disgraceful Scene—The Feeling in Individual Cases—Exposure of Mothers, Young Girls and Lads.

In a recent number of the *Landbote* a correspondent gives a sketch of one of these "human markets," which took place in a village beautifully situated in the Zurich Oberland. Arriving at the place about eight o'clock in the morning, he saw a number of poor, miserable forms all going toward the village inn, in the dancing-saloon of which a large portion of the population had assembled. Old and young, men and women, sick and healthy, stood in a semi-circle round a table, at which were seated the communal magnates, the orphan helpless or forsaken children, the aged, crippled and infirm occupying the front row. After stating that the business of farming or hiring out these burdens of the community had to be transacted, and that the President stated the condition on which, according to old custom, children were to be taken in charge. Each "master" must keep the child in sickness or health for one year; the cost of slight illness to be borne by himself, while a grave case could be sent to the hospital. The master must also pay the school fee of any boy in his charge, for which he could exact an extra year's service as compensation. The business of disposing of the village paupers then began, and each "article" answering to the name, age, sex, parentage, etc. There were about thirty to be thus allotted.

The first was a little girl of about nine years of age, illegitimate, and the President in introducing it with the remark that, though she was like her mother, it was to be hoped that she would turn out better. Bids were made from different sides, and she was finally knocked down to somebody who offered the sum of three francs. A girl of fourteen, who seemed to be a hard case, went to a master for 20 francs. The next in order was a youth of sixteen, who, the President affirmed, was so addicted to stealing that nobody was safe from him. After a good deal of chaffering and bargaining, the lad was knocked down at 36 francs. The next case was that of a half idiotic youth, whose appearance caused a great deal of laughter and merriment. Then another little girl was brought forward concerning whom the pastor made the mysterious remark: "That child has a propensity of which one cannot speak to every one." Some laughter followed, while the girl blushed and burst into tears. The whole affair was made the occasion of the greatest coarseness and brutality. A mother now appeared before the auctioneers with her three children. "I must not be well for us to take these children away!" asked the President. "I will not shame you by saying anything more, although a remark would not be out of place. The children need good examples." A cot with the like gratuitous insults they were put up for bids.

The mother begged to have her children back, but in vain, and they were finally given in charge of different masters. The master of an apprentice of fifteen took to task because the youth had not made his appearance. The man excused the lad by saying he was ashamed to appear before so many people, and so he had tried to make up for matters by staying away. He was told that the youth must come in order that the affair might be arranged in an official manner, and a tipstaff was sent for the lad. An infirm old woman failed to appear on account of sickness. Those who had hired her would well indeed because her health was worse than twelve months previous, and received but eighty francs instead of ninety francs as before for her keep. Another woman who, it would appear, had been farmed out into a fresh parish every year, had the price for her board and lodging raised from 104 to 105 francs. A child was taken from one nurse and given to another for a difference of five francs, and so the business proceeded, amid a striking exhibition of inhumanity, such as we may hope will not be annually repeated much longer.—*Swiss Times.*

"TIE BUTES."

A Judicial Decision Against Tight Shoes.

The several millions of tortured and corn-afflicted people in this country should read this paragraph and forever after bear the name of Humphreys in grateful recollection. Humphreys is a Judge at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Before him came as party plaintiff a shoe maker, and asked judgment against a man for whom he had made a pair of shoes. Came also the defendant and made answer that the said shoes did not fit. As to the issue which was joined on the averment of the defendant, the shoes were the best witnesses, and they were brought into court and placed upon the feet of the defendant. That they would go on is a fact that would seem to have militated somewhat against the theory of the defense; but the defendant swore that, being on, the shoes made existence intolerable. Then it was that Humphreys uttered the great principle that should make his name immortal. He said, in substance, that tight shoes were a torture that no freemen should be required to endure, and that when a shoemaker failed to consult the comfort of his patron, the latter is under no obligations to pay for the work. Judgment for the defendant. And yet the President hesitates as to who should be made Chief Justice!

Adventures with a Pot of Paint.

Old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little bill to pay. On Monday morning he purchased a pot of paint and a ladder. The man got the paint and then went to a lumberyard after a ladder. Then he tied the paint pot on the end of the ladder and put the ladder on his shoulder. This was a smart arrangement, and the man himself congratulated himself that he had gained home this way, and he didn't find any trouble in getting along the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curbstone, or rubbed up against the buildings. Pretty soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery case and knocked the crown out of an eighteen dollar bonnet. Then he backed off in affright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end. Then he started to turn around, and the old gentleman exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curbstone, or rubbed up against the wife out and grabbed the ladder and fled into the country, shouting "murder" and "fire" at every jump. A regular ordained painter is now engaged on Mr. Watson's house.—*Danbury News.*

Fiji Island Cannibals.

In spite of the display of finery at King Thakambau's Court, and the imposing grandeur of a Ministry formed upon the English plan, the Fiji Islanders evince no disposition to give up the use of human flesh as an article of diet. On the contrary, they seem to hunt for it with a greater display of industry than ever. Some time since it was announced by telegraph that in a new hunt after whites for kitchen purposes, an entire family named Burns, and several members of other families at the Zanzi and Solomon settlements, in all numbering twenty, had been murdered, the bodies shockingly mutilated, and, with the exception of the Burns', carried to the hills. The Burns children were killed by dashing their brains out against a wall. The body of Mrs. Burns presented the appearance of having been examined carefully for the purpose of selecting the most savory roasting pieces. At last accounts the settlers were in arms against the savages, and making preparations to pursue them to the mountains. All peaceful attempts to civilize them having failed, it now remains to be seen whether the rifle and bayonet will be pay more successful.

WESTWARD, HO!

THE BEST ROUTE TO THE MORMON LAND.

The Grandeur of the Sights Along the Way.

THE BEAUTIFUL HOME OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Salt Lake City and Its Wonderful Thrift.

THE BUSINESS AND GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

Pittsburgh Enterprise Reaping Reward in Utah.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 31, 1873.

On the Rail.

Once more I find myself on the wing through the great Northwest, and mindful of your request, I willingly make a note of my experience and observation for the benefit of any readers of the GAZETTE who may find interest in this part of the country. Notwithstanding the unusual amount of American travel to Europe this season, the tourists, sight-seers, and investors, going to the wonderful "Pacific slope" seems equal, if not in excess, of last or any previous year. Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, carrying from four to six sleeping cars, are daily crowded to the utmost; and if one has not telegraphed to secure rooms in hotels at stopping places, ten to one he will at least fare badly in obtaining sleeping quarters.

The ride from Chicago to Omaha, over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is a very delightful part of the trip. This should be noted by persons contemplating a western tour, as there are two other lines, making the same time, and at the same fare; but I have tried one of the other lines, and was not so well pleased as with the C., B. & Q., which seems everything that one could desire. The road is very finely equipped, the sleeping cars being perfectly luxurious in their appointments, and the officers of the trains unusually obliging and polite. The track is of steel rails, well ballasted, with but few curves and running through quite a level country, one glides along so smoothly that hardly a jar or jolt is perceptible. The scenery, although anything but grand or mountainous, is not at all monotonous. Finely improved and cultivated farms, thrifty and apparently enterprising towns and villages, beautiful streams and rolling prairies, are constant food for the admiration and curiosity of the traveler. Then, as a novelty, we have breakfast in one of Pullman's dining cars; the breakfast is nothing extra, but would make a fair table at railroad eating-houses, however, it is novel to eat a meal whilst skimming along at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour.

Arrived at Omaha, one should make haste to secure a comfortable berth to Ogden, or Union Junction, as it is called on the tickets. Three trains arrive at Omaha at about the same time via three different routes from Chicago; and as every person going through desires a lower berth in the centre of the car, of course there is a grand rush to get them, and the "brassiest, pushyiest" fellow generally wins. Once domiciled in your berth, you should make yourself comfortable and at home, for these you must remain in for at least two days and two nights, and for the most of the time during the most monotonous kind of a ride.

Sights Beyond Omaha.

Omaha may be called the "jumping off" place; for after leaving it we soon pass the last few towns and settlements that will greet our eyes until we get among the Rocky Mountains. A few straggling towns, and still more straggling newly settled farms, and then comes the dreary plain, only rendered more dreary as we proceed by alkali and sage brush. The queer little prairie-dog, his companion, the owl, and an occasional glimpse of a white tailed antelope, is all that gives signs of life, or interest to the scene, for miles and miles in limitless plain. True, there are a few stations, widely scattered, where a few miserable houses have sprung up, but they are so small in comparison, that they seem like mere specks on the vast prairie. I would advise the traveler who has difficulty of reducing low grade ores; but of late several new and economical methods have been invented that remove the difficulty, and bullion is now being turned out of quartz that a few years ago, in this locality, was an instance of this, take the "Stevens" Furnace, which I believe is now being presented to Pittsburgh iron furnace men, for their purposes. One of these furnaces has been erected in Salt Lake City, and made last week, which was entirely satisfactory to the investors. Nothing but Utah coal was used, whereas Pittsburgh coke mixed with charcoal, is the fuel that is used in the furnace here. The furnace is said by the inventor will reduce twenty-five tons of ore per day, at a cost for fuel of only $44; the cost of fuel in reducing the same amount by the old straight furnaces would be $132. There are several other new processes that I have heard spoken of as being very successful, and turning out bullion very fast. There are a large number of reduction works of various kinds in full blast, and apparently doing well, and I am told that a dozen more are being completed and constructed for. This makes things active in the mines, as there is no difficulty in selling the ore for good prices.

The Pittsburgh Mines.

The Pittsburgh mines, that is the Highland Chief, the Emily and the Creosus, owned principally by Pittsburghers, are all considered good. The first two are delayed somewhat by the unusually late spring; the unmelted snow, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, where these mines are located, being eighteen feet deep on the trail. The "Creosus" mine has been under a cloud for some time past, owing to a change of the ore in the vein; but I am informed that after getting down to a considerable depth the ore has changed back to galena, and a much richer quality than ever before. From what I can learn, it is now in a fair way to make money.

The weather has been the worst ever known at this time of year. It has been cool and chilly all the time, and has managed to rain a little almost every day, and some days incessant torrents poured down all day long. Usually the month of May is warm and salubrious, with but very little rain; but last week new snow fell to the depth of two feet at Cottonwood, twenty six miles away, whilst it was raining here.

Memorial Day in Utah.

Yesterday was generally observed as Memorial Day, notwithstanding the fact that a few mistaken and enthusiastic ex-soldiers, wanted to bar the Mormons from participating in the ceremonies. The result was that the mayor (a Mormon) issued his proclamation, requesting the business houses to close, which was better complied with than ever I saw it in Pittsburgh. I did not see one store open, or even a saloon, on the main streets of the city. The few ex-soldiers and their friends formed a procession at nine A. M., and carried out the programme prescribed by the G. A. R. Then at eleven o'clock the citizens generally, Mormons and Gentiles, met at the Tabernacle, the military post, three miles from the city, and preceded by a band, accompanied by most of the officers and soldiers on duty here, proceeded to the Post Cemetery, strewed the graves of the heroes, and then paraded the principal streets of the city. The procession was very creditable, although the weather was very adverse, and prevented many from turning out. The objection to the Mormons was that they are not a loyal people, who fought for the national army and have killed some of the boys in blue, that are buried at Camp Douglass. I think it was in very bad taste, though, to attempt to prevent them from observing the national day of paying honor to the gallantry and prowess of the American soldier. Their motives may not have been pure, or they may have been actuated by reasons of policy, as is charged; but no matter what their motives were, it would have been far wiser if they hold out the olive branch, join them in all good actions, and fight them the harder in all their nefarious schemes. J. F. D.

Europe and the Ultramontanes.

At the session of the German Parliament, on the 17th of May, a debate sprung up on the administration of affairs in Alsace and Lorraine, in the course of which Bismarck was severely censured by one of the members for the part he had taken in expelling members of various religious orders from those provinces. Bismarck rose and defended himself by saying that only those who were notoriously dangerous to the community had been expelled, and that there were still several hundred of the members engaged in teaching in those provinces. Upon the general subject of Ultramontanism, the speaker made some broad statements, which are of interest as being chiefly with official authority. According to his statement, England recognized that Ultramontane efforts to unsettle matters rendered constitutional government in Ireland impossible. As regards the secret plots and intrigues of the Ultramontanes, he declared that the Government was violently opposed to Ultramontanes, and that the whole of civilized Europe agreed with his views.

Freaks of a Mad Wolf.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says: "Thursday evening a mad wolf came in off the prairie, and entered the yard of a gen leman living near Moss Neck, five miles north of the city. The animal leaped in the entry, and against standing wall, bit the fence in the enclosure. He then left, and made a call at Mr. Moss's, a mile or two towards town, where he bit every dog that barked at him. In this way the rabid animal passed through the entire neighborhood, biting everything in his reach, until within two miles of the western outskirts of the city. Here he turned back, travelling over the same route by which he had come. He was finally shot and killed. The farmers and residents in the Moss Neck settlement were yesterday engaged in killing all the animals known to have been bitten by the wolf."

Farm, Garden and Household.

THE FARMER'S HOME

BY WILL CARLETON.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' all is through;
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and give my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair I thought I should grow in;
And if I do not know myself they'll get me there ag'in.

But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm going home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy like since first day I come down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week it somehow galls and frets.

I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper-salt and gray—
I'll have it on in half a jiff when I get home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give 'em leave to match him if they can;
It's fun to see him strut about and try to be a man:
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'd ever want to see:
And then they laugh because I think the child resembles me.

The little rogue! He goes for me like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out when I get home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God could pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, who says that handsome face will some day make a stir,
And then I laugh because she thinks the child resembles her.

She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me for the sake
And light my heart up with her smiles when I go home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon the earth a fellow knows it when
He's been away from home a week and then gets back again.
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often
I'll be found
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven is just ahead of me—I'm going home to-day.

Making Money by Farming.

Prosperity attends one farmer, ruination another; many get a good living, and some turn their hand to some other calling to save them from losing capital; in short, agriculture results just about in the same proportion with regard to profit or loss, as mercantile pursuits. Although there are many mistakes. Although there are many misfortunes which foresight and good judgment cannot forstall, and the same run of common accidents which attend every business, yet none need be timid in entering on a good, fair average farm; for if all particulars have been weighed and allowance made in the purchase money, it is impossible to make a losing concern. Even a stock farm, badly watered, should not be discouraging, as this having been calculated on, there are plenty of ways to secure a supply from rain to last through the longest droughts; and watering by means of pumps is better than when it in standing ponds preferred to spring or other fresh water by horses, cattle and sheep. This is mentioned as one of the greatest drawbacks, because most people dread the trouble of keeping in order a pump, whilst in fact, while long rains and street-rates run as high as 4 per cent. per month. This looks like hazardous rates, but it is not so much so as it appears. Investments generally pay very largely, mining, of course, attracting the most attention.

Mining in Salt Lake.

New and very rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal are being discovered, while old discoveries having obtained capital, are being worked with marked success, and, as a general thing, where not mismanaged, in large stock corporations, they are paying handsomely to the investors. The way that a great deal of money has been squandered in mining, has been by stock companies sending out theoretical men on large salaries, who have no *practical* knowledge of the business they have undertaken, and who continue to assess the stock so long as the holders will bleed, fruitlessly spending the money on theories that will not work. Another cause of many failures here, is the great scarcity and difficulty of reducing low grade ores; but of late several new and economical methods have been invented that remove the difficulty, and bullion is now being turned out of quartz that a few years ago, was thrown away. As an instance of this, take the "Stevens" Furnace, which I believe is now being presented to Pittsburgh iron furnace men, for their purposes. One of these furnaces has been erected in Salt Lake City, and made last week, which was entirely satisfactory to the investors. Nothing but Utah coal was used, whereas Pittsburgh coke mixed with charcoal, is the fuel that is used in the furnace here. The furnace is said by the inventor will reduce twenty-five tons of ore per day, at a cost for fuel of only $44; the cost of fuel in reducing the same amount by the old straight furnaces would be $132. There are several other new processes that I have heard spoken of as being very successful, and turning out bullion very fast. There are a large number of reduction works of various kinds in full blast, and apparently doing well, and I am told that a dozen more are being completed and constructed for. This makes things active in the mines, as there is no difficulty in selling the ore for good prices.

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SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Break six eggs into a bowl, and stir them well with a fork; add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a little salt, and a tablespoonful of cream; put a frying pan on the fire, and when it is hot pour in the eggs, and stir them with a spoon until they are done enough; then serve them on a hot dish.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING.

Take one teacup sweet milk, half teacup buttermilk, half teacup molasses, two cups Indian meal, one of flour, one teacup suet, chopped fine, teaspoon saleratus and a little salt; put it in a basin, set in a steamer over boiling water for two hours; serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar or sweetened cream. You will have the best pudding ever made; for my husband says so.—O. O. H.

BIRDSNEST PUDDING.

Take tart, mellow apples; pare and slice them; spread in a buttered, deep tin. Make the batter as follows: One cup sweet cream, half cup sweet milk, a little salt, one cream tartar and half teaspoon soda; pour over the apples and bake. It is excellent eaten with sweet cream and sugar.—MRS. H. S. BROWN.

GARDENER'S NOTES.

To Free Cabbage from the Cabbage Worm, an experience of thirty years enables a Kentuckian to say: "Get what is called here slops-suds, or shorts, such as we feed to stock—wheat bran will do as good as the shorts; examine the cabbage before they head; if you see the web of the caterpillar, or holes in the leaves of the bud, put a tablespoonful of the shorts in the bud. If hard rains follow you may have to repeat. The cure is effectual. The worms become mired in the shorts made wet with the dew. The worms seldom attack the cabbage after they are headed."

To Destroy Moles.—Shooting them is recommended by one who has tried it, as follows: "Be out early in the morning with the gun when they are busy rooting, steal quietly to the place (up wind), get the gun almost perpendicular over them—muzzle about a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, consistent with safety—watch until they commence to root, then "blaze away." Dig down afterwards, to one the mole is there, as dead as a herring, although he has been six or eight inches below the surface."

Coffee Grounds and Melons.—It is said that coffee grounds, which are very rich in nitrogen, are said to form an excellent manure for melons. In order to produce the best effect, they should be mixed with the earth which forms the bed, so that they should be well decayed by the time the roots begin to developm.

SOAP WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

The beneficial influence of a weak alkali wash upon the bark of fruit trees is of long standing acknowledgment. Its action is in the expansion of the pores, while at the same time it is destructive of all insect life, sporadic or otherwise. Writers or theists differ as to the best time to apply it; but we have always found that if good, common sense be used in preparing it, the time of application is always good. And now for the preparation. If you use purified potash, reduce it so that you can wet your finger in it half a minute or more without a tingling or sore sensation. If you can obtain good soft soap from the refuse grease and lye of ashes saved up dry, then take it and reduce it (the soap) down, not to a suds, but so that it will not be ropy when used by a soft whitewash brush. Use it freely, and it matters not materially just when, but say *now*, and any time most convenient until the 1st of July, but after that time it is perhaps better to wait till the next year.—*American Farm Journal.*

OPIUM EATING AMONG ANIMALS.

The *Agricultural Gazette* of India is responsible for the assertion that, when animals have once learned to know the taste and properties of opium, they become fond of it as human beings. In China it is necessary to fence the poppy fields very carefully to keep out the cattle. Horses and cows that have become accustomed to being fed on poppies, stoken and die if deprived of them. Hogs fed on the poppy heads fatten quickly, but they must then be slaughtered. Bees prefer this to any other food, and rats come to opium factories to enjoy breathing the very dust of it.

MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR.

Carefully pick six pounds of fine, ripe raspberries, and pour on them four pints of the finest vinegar. Leave them thus for four days, frequently stirring but not mashing the fruit so as to bruise the seeds; then place a piece of clean washed linen or flannel in a sieve, and filter through it the vinegar; to each pint of juice add two pounds of loaf sugar; put it into a glazed jar or pan, which place in hot water and keep there till the juice is hot and syrupy. Let it become cold, then bottle it. The whole process should be carried on in a glazed kettle or earthen vessel.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING.

Take one teacup sweet milk, half teacup buttermilk, half teacup molasses, two cups Indian meal, one of flour, one teacup suet, chopped fine, teaspoon saleratus and a little salt; put it in a basin, set in a steamer over boiling water for two hours; serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar or sweetened cream. You will have the best pudding ever made; for my husband says so.—O. O. H.

BIRDSNEST PUDDING.

Take tart, mellow apples; pare and slice them; spread in a buttered, deep tin. Make the batter as follows: One cup sweet cream, half cup sweet milk, a little salt, one cream tartar and half teaspoon soda; pour over the apples and bake. It is excellent eaten with sweet cream and sugar.—MRS. H. S. BROWN.

BEER.

Some Interesting Statistics

At the Brewers' Congress, at Cleveland, June 5, Mr. Louis Schade made a speech, in which he gave the following interesting statistics:

The number of breweries in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, taking the special brewers' tax as basis, was 3,041, against 2,252 the preceding year. Of these, 1,706 which manufacture under, and 1,306 which manufacture over 500 barrels annually. The amount of beer and ale made during the year was no less than 8,000,000 barrels, against 7,159,744 barrels for the year before. The special brewers' tax amounted to $149,394.96, or $6,258,498.46 as total collection on fermented liquors. For the nine fiscal years between 1863 and 1872, inclusive, the taxes paid on each barrel tax which increased in a continuously ascending ratio from $1,558,082.41 in 1863 to $8,009,996.72 in 1872. The special tax did not augment in like ratio—a fact not to any lack of trade increase, but to the fact that it was probably to the variations in the percentages of impost. In 1863 the special tax was $79,859.41. In 1864 it was same $4,000 less. In 1865 it was about $8,000 more than in 1863. In 1868 it reached a high figure—$170,205.25. In 1869 it dropped to $233,476.56, from which figure it steadily increased to $248,528.74 last year. The total of barrel and special taxes for the nine years named was $52,954,800.01. The increase of the manufacture during the same period in the same period was 567 per cent. The amount of the beer tax in 1872 was divided among the following States:

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
New York	16.06	Missouri	9.39
Pennsylvania	12.61	Wisconsin	3.79
Ohio	9.04	California	2.46
Massachusetts	7.02	Maryland	2.15
New Jersey	6.94	Michigan	2.15
Illinois	6.22	Indiana	2.05

The receipts from fermented liquors for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $5,622,309.40. For the same period of the current fiscal year they were $6,463,010.18—an increase of $880,691.78. Everything indicates that this proportion of increase will have been maintained for the rest of the year. Commissioner Douglass, in his last report to Congress, says that the act of June 6th, 1872, though a partial concession to the brewers, has not been found to injure the public interests. But the brewers' taxes are not too low. In the North German Confederation the consumption of beer in 1869 was 24.29 quarts per head, and the beer tax 8.02 cents on one per barrel. In 1871 the consumption of beer was 25.47 quarts and the tax 21 cents per head. In 1869 the North Germans consumed 4,782,261 barrels of beer as against about 5,866,400 barrels consumed here. These figures show larger dimensions and a tax-paying power of the American brewing trade. The North German spiritous liquors tax in 1869 was only 23.09 cents gold per head, while with us in 1872 it was $1.26 per head. Last year we imported 62,610 barrels of malt liquors, mostly in bottles, paid on which duty of $46,071.79. Two-thirds of the whole internal tax of last year—namely, $91,470,185.54—were paid into the Treasury by spirits, malt liquors and tobacco.

AMERICANS AT THE EXPOSITION.

Letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz.

The following extract from a letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz will serve to explain some of the reasons for the backward condition of affairs in the American department of the Exposition:

"By some of the European and all of the American press, the American department at the Vienna Exposition is represented as in much disorder. Without attempting to defend the Commissioners from censure, if the facts shall in any way seem to call for it, I do wish to say, with reference to the machine department, (and this argument is the one most complained of,) that we have been ready to put up our machines for more than two weeks, and have all this time been waiting for the erection of a track—the connection of the boilers with the engines—and the placement of the main driving shaft and pulley. All of these are to be put up by the Austrian Government. Within forty-eight hours after these shall be completed, I venture the opinion that all our shoe and other machinery will be in running order. Under these circumstances it seems unjust to censure those having in charge the American department for delay. Being on the spot, and knowing fully the situation, I venture the opinion that the whole American department will be in order, all the goods on exhibition and properly catalogued before any other nation, England not excepted. Of course, our department is much more limited than many others, but such as it is, it will be exposed to view and fully completed within ten days from this date, or certainly by the 15th of June, and I am very confident that we stand first in other nation. The Austrian Government should have taken one year more to prepare for this exposition. Not only are the grounds not finished, but all those facilities which they had promised are incomplete. The English have pushed their steam work forward by the employment of large gangs of workmen brought from home, and quite independent of the Austrians. The nationalities that have depended upon the Austrian mechanics are behind, and should in no way be held responsible for the delays that have occurred. The shoe machinery, when in full operation, will attract much attention. Many people from a distance are here waiting the results promised. There seems to be no doubt that the enterprising gentlemen now here having it in charge will meet with all the success they have contemplated.

THE manufacture of iron rails in the United States in 1872 was to the amount of 941,992 tons, against 775,733 tons in 1871. The production in Pennsylvania in 1872 was 419,529 tons, against 335,604 in 1871. This includes only such rails as were made for freight and passenger railways.

NEW YORK.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Minister Orr.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1873.

Before one o'clock this afternoon a great number of persons had assembled in City Hall Park and in the neighborhood, to witness the removal of the body of the late Minister Orr. City Hall was filled with prominent Free Masons, who had come to take part in the ceremonies. Deputy Grand Marshal Elwood E. Thorne, in a brief address to Mayor Havemeyer, assumed charge of the remains. He thanked the city for the interest the corporate authorities had taken in the remains, and expressed his thanks and those of the family of the deceased to the Mayor and Common Council.

Mayor Havemeyer, in reply, expressed his acknowledgments for the trust reposed in the city, and conveyed his sympathies to the bereaved family of the lamented deceased.

At about half past two o'clock the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Mayor and members of the Common Council descended from the Governor's Room to the lower hall, and thence marched slowly out to the Park, followed by the pall-bearers with the body. A solemn dirge was meanwhile performed by a band stationed in the rotunda. The coffin was borne by twelve Knights Templars.

The pall bearers, who were distinguished by white scarfs, were as follows: S. H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Wilmot G. Desmond, representing the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; N. F. Warning, P. G. M.; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M.; John W. Simons, P. G. M.; Daniel Sickles, P. G. M.; Albert G. Mackey, P. G. M., of South Carolina; Josiah H. E. Drummond, P. G. M.; James Johnson, P. G. M., and Joseph D. Evans, P. G. M.

The body having been placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six white horses covered with black netting, and each led by a colored groom, the procession moved. The escort was headed by large detachments of the police force. Then followed officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery, and the following commanderies of Knights Templar: Columbian, Morton, Palestine, Cœur de Leon, Manhattan, Ivanhoe, Constantine, and York, of this city; Dewitt Clinton and Clinton, of Brooklyn, and the New Jersey Knights. After the hearse came the Mayor and Common Council in carriages, with the Russian minister and Consul General; Major General Hancock, with Captain Wharton of his staff; Admiral Morris, General Barnea, and numerous others.

The procession accompanying the body arrived at the Church of Disciples about 4 o'clock, and the casket, surrounded by the pall bearers and Knights, was borne from Mr. Leslie, of Barnwell county, S. C., and two from the Grand Commandery and one from the Grand Lodge, representing Masonic emblems. The plumed canopy and ruffled pall peculiar to Templar were removed, the casket and replaced by wreaths of flowers.

The chief mourners, pall-bearers, Grand Marshal, aids, Grand Lodge, and Grand Commandery defiled slowly down the church, bearing wands covered with crape, the Knights, with drawn swords, at the main entrance forming a line through which the procession passed, the guard of Knights under Eminent G. C. John T. Conover following the casket. Rev. Dr. Hepworth took his place at the altar, and with him were Rev. S. A. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Yare and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated.

After the usual service, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. He said they were standing amid the awful stillness of death, which had overtaken one of the noblest of life and the value of faith, which alone can smooth the dying pillow and enable us to say "Thy will be done."

In conclusion, he said: "We may never learn where the Senior Warden comes to us in the shape of death, with his level, and lays us low. May we not be afraid when the Junior Warden, whose name is Justice, tries our lives with the plumb; but may we find everything as it should be in the work up to the Supreme Architect, as we hear the call to God, the Great Architect who built for us homes in Heaven, thank him for all the blessings of the present time and be afraid of nothing for the future. So shall it be."

No direct reference was made in the sermon to the deceased. A choir of forty voices, consisting of members of St. Cecilia lodge, Pratt and other lodges, under Brother Jerome Hopkins, sang the dirge, "Peace, be Still Memory" from Lurline, after which the funeral service according to the Masonic rite was performed by Grand Master Elwood E. Thorne.

At the conclusion of the service the remains were escorted from the church by a troop of the Washington Greys and Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., the bands playing funeral marches. The Grand Lodge of the State preceded the hearse, which was followed by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State. The son of the deceased, with Colonel Childs of South Carolina, followed next, after which came the Governors of the States represented, the army and navy, officers of the civil service of the United States, Judges of the State and city Courts, members of Congress and the Legislature and citizens.

The procession moved through Madison avenue, Forty-second street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street to Eleventh avenue, where the ranks were opened and the hearse passed between them to a revenue cutter. Arrived there, Knights Templar took the remains on board en route for Jersey City, where a train was ready for its reception and removal to South Carolina. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with people.

How a Banking Firm was Swindled.

The police have not yet found J. H. Horton, who yesterday swindled the firm of Osgood & Co. out of about $28,000 in gold. Several weeks ago Horton entered the banking house of P. S. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, and expressed a desire to open an account with the firm, and with that purpose in view he offered to deposit on account a considerable sum, which was accepted and the account opened. Horton continued to increase his credit account by depositing several thousand dollars at a time, and just about the time he wished to go into certain stock speculations in New York, and Peterson & Co. granted him letters of credit on two houses here, authorizing Horton to draw upon them for thirty thousand dollars. Yesterday Horton made his appearance in the office of Osgood & Co., on Broad street, and presented a letter of credit for sixty-seven

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 144.

FIRST EDITION.

BOSTON.

The Car Builders' Convention—Excursion Down the Harbor—Ride Around the City—Return Home.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

The proceedings of the Car Builders' Association, while of a routine and technical character, impress me as of considerable importance to the country at large. They discuss and determine many things that enter into the construction of cars, which have not only a scientific interest, but involve the safety of the traveling public. The Brake trial, which served to show the importance of the automatic arrangement, whereby each car is provided for separately, so that even should a train break apart, the several cars will be stopped, is one of the results of the Convention. The size of car-axles, and its influence on heating and friction, was discussed in a very interesting manner. It may seem to the general public that the difference of a quarter of an inch in the diameter of a car-axle is a very small item; but it was shown that it has much to do with safety. So of other points, of interest to those who have a technical acquaintance with the subject. Three and three-fourths inches diameter is the size of car axles favored. I was very decidedly impressed that the Master Car Builders have a more important place in railroad economy, and in providing for the safety of the traveling public, than has been imagined. They are, too, an excellent body of men, as regards personal appearance.

Pittsburghers Present.

Railroad appliances, patented articles and those of a staple character are represented here, in great variety. A car trimming manufacturing company, of Adrian, Michigan, is represented here, and two others, not so far distant. Pittsburgh is quite largely represented, aside from those who are members of the Association. Among these, I notice John J. Torley, of McConway, Torley & Co., manufacturers of brake-shoes and rubbers, J. Heilenbergher, of Keenan, Park & Co., Christ. Woods, John W. Culmer, H. A. Breed, and Geo. W. Morris, car spring manufacturers, H. Norton and J. Wilson, wrought iron workers, Alexander Pitcairn, car builder, Wm. Dickson, of Dickson, Stewart & Co., W. H. Whitacre, of the Union Car Coupling Company, Wm. A. Chapman, Pittsburgh car wheel works, Mr. Sellers, of the Westinghouse brake company, and others. Three of the parlors, and the reading room of the American House are utilized for exhibition purposes.

Harbor Excursion.

The morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock, is used for meetings, and the afternoons are devoted to entertainments. Thursday was devoted to an excursion around Boston harbor. The excursion committee had chartered the steamer Meta, employed the Metropolitan Brass Band, and in several ways made ample preparations for an agreeable excursion. The day was delightful. Boston harbor is dotted with islands, two or three of which are fortified—Fort Warren, one of the places used for confining rebels and secessionists during the war, being one. One island is devoted by the city to the inebriates, an asylum being provided, which, for size, suggests the idea that Boston, despite its temperance laws, is rather prolific of inebriates. The other islands are used either for residences or Summer hotels. They give variety and beauty to the harbor. The steamer made her way direct, on the outward passage, by Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, which is apparently built direct up from the water, there not being a foot of land visible around it. Stairs, or a ladder more properly, lead down from a door, 15 or 20 feet, to the water, and a boat is drawn up by davits, and forms the only means of communication with the outside world. As one of our party remarked, "tattling neighbors don't go there with news." On rounding the lighthouse the steamer's whistle blew, and the bell in the lighthouse was sounded in response. From Minot's Ledge we proceeded across to Gloucester, within sight of Swampscott, by Nahant, where the poet Longfellow's residence was seen, around Egg Rock, and back to Boston—in all 50 or 60 miles.

Gastronomic.

Shortly after leaving the wharf, clam and fish chowders were served on the forward deck. "Go to Boston for clam chowder" is almost an adage. I am proud to say that Pittsburgh was honorably represented, and its reputation well sustained around the chowder tureens. It was a new dish to most of our delegation, but the first taste gave illumination to their countenances, and devotion to their purpose. Had the chowder bowl been a heathen god, it would have been grandly worshiped. As it was, it charmed away every care, and received the long continued and devoted attention of the crowd. The well-freighted spoon would be raised to the lips, the head be thrown back, and then the eyes would close, and with a brief, but evidently pleasant, facial contortion, more or less clams would sink into—eternity. By the way, this chowder is made of what is called the long-neck, or soft shell clams,—something we never see in Pittsburgh. Clams, thinly sliced potatoes, and condiments, are stewed—the result, clam chowder. Later in the day, a more pretentious lunch, of cold fowls, meats, fruits, ice cream and the like, was served. At eight o'clock the steamer reached her wharf.

Carriage Riding.

Friday afternoon was devoted to a ride through the suburbs of Boston. To describe this will be to indulge guide's book learning. I will merely say, then, that the several suburbs of Boston are very fine, exceeding by far our Pittsburgh suburbs. I believe, however, that within a few years, when our Shady Side, and Sewickley suburbs are thoroughly improved, they will compare favorably with the suburbs of this country. But these aside, and the natural ruggedness of our surroundings is against us. Boston has not enough of hills and valleys for all parts to take advantage from any one point of view,—but it does excel in its adaption to little villas, each a gem of beauty. The Mystic and other rivers open into the harbor. Massachusetts Bay stretches far as the eye can reach, and little spurs and indentations give so many points where marine and landscape are blended, that it is altogether unapproachable in natural beauty. Such a combination by wealth appreciated. Persons of taste and wealth from far and near, rent homes for the Summer, and settle down to the quiet enjoyment of the scene.

Incidents.

Apropos of what I say above, I stepped out from the American House Friday, and was greatly surprised to meet our great weather prognosticator, George Albree, Esq. On inquiry, I found that he had rented a furnished house, at some point in the suburbs,—"a magnificent one," he said, (I intimate this for the benefit of his friends who may wish to visit Boston and to advertise in the newspapers for observing the weather, and settled down for the Summer. He is as spry as a boy out of school,—has notified the Smithsonian Institution that he is off for a holiday, and intends to spend most of a Summer within reach of sea breezes, and fish and clams.

I was introduced, on the steamer, to what I would call a Yankee girl, were it not that this would convey a partially erroneous idea. A lady she was, not entirely young, a teacher of one of the Boston grammar schools, intelligent, sensible, chatty, and greatly in favor of the elevation of women. A disciple of Mrs. Livermore. I wish she could talk a little to some of our good Pittsburgh ladies who so perpetually drone over women suffrage, as though that were the Alpha and Omega of the question at issue. She believes in all that they do, but said to me, "Women suffrage is ten years away. It will come, but it is not worth agitating now." Her idea is simply, that American women must be elevated, made more intelligent, so as to keep pace with their husbands. Not that they should become undomestic, or seek to be bold, unwomanly, masculine, but should be interested in all those questions of culture—superficial if not profound—which will enable them to keep pace with their husbands and thus be as interesting and companionable in the decline of life, as at the beginning. And it is true. I wish I had space to develop this idea. It is worth agitating—but suffrage by itself doesn't amount to much. I must write one more letter, I find, and so leave many things unsaid.

J. V.

The Humorous Side of the Modoc Campaign.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the camp of General Davis, says the Modoc campaign is not without its humorous features. In the field here they are sometimes absorbed by active movements, but throughout the United States they are manifested in the public journals, in illustrations, squibs and sharp sallies. Each mail brings also to camp an extensive correspondence for Captain Jack, and occasional notes and postal cards addressed to Scorchin and Scar-faced Chalsley. It is surprising to see how much folly is wasted in this way, the new postal cards being the favorite mode of address. The Quartermaster is accumulating a small museum of such contraband literature, and it is rather amusing to read the assortment of ideas. One wishes Jack to come there and scalp the fellow who wants to win his girl away from him; another assures him he can get plenty of volunteers if he will come to that village; still again he is congratulated on his heroism, and told to go on and conquer. Best new cards, congratulations, good advice, and fun are forwarded as regularly by mail as any other matter, and the extent to which it is carried shows to what degree the sensational element prevails among young people. While I am writing this, a courier has arrived with a fresh installment of Captain Jack's extensive correspondence.

COL. MCKENZIE'S report of his attack recently on the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians has reached the War Department. Gen. Sheridan, in his endorsement on the report, says: "I do not believe that any boundary should exist between the United States and Mexico when we are defending the lives of our citizens and protecting their property against the merciless banditti to whom the name of murderer, robber and thief poorly applies as covering their acts. There can be no just cause for dissension, if the lawful forces of either nation pursue, in the pursuit, the object of capturing or ending their deeds of violence."

The Constitutional Convention.

The Bill of Rights Article on Second Reading.

Section Relating to the Freedom of the Press Under Discussion.

In Monday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention, the sixth section of the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing the right of trial by jury, was resumed.

Mr. Newlin renewed his amendment allowing parties to waive jury trial by referring the law and facts to the Court for decision, and permitting three-fourths verdicts in civil cases. After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Hazzard, Calvin, Wright, Bartholomew, Boyd, Turrell and Reeve in favor of portions of the amendment, and by Messrs. Bigler, Clark and Darlington in opposition, the proposition was voted down.

An amendment by Mr. Campbell, to modify or abolish the grand jury in all cases, was also rejected. The section was then passed.

The seventh section, relating to freedom of the press, was discussed till adjournment, upon an amendment offered by Mr. Dallas, to substitute for the latter half of the section the following: "All papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, shall be privileged, and no recovery or conviction shall be had in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for the publication thereof, when the fact that such publication was not maliciously made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury." The forgoing differs from Mr. Dallas' original amendment, voted down in Committee of the Whole, in that the burden of disproving malice is thrown upon the publisher instead of requiring the prosecutor to prove malice in the publication. The original amendments prohibited recovery on conviction, except where such paper shall have been maliciously published, and malice shall not be presumed from the fact of publication.

Mr. Dallas, in the course of his argument in favor of the amendment, said he had yielded to this modification of it to meet what seemed to be a general objection on the part of many members.

Mr. Defrance opposed the proposition, as he believed it to be one exclusively for the Legislature. No action was taken. Adjourned.

On Tuesday morning the Convention proceeded with the article on the Declaration of Rights, the seventh section, relating to the law of libel, being under consideration, with Mr. Dallas' amendment.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, argued in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Dodd, of Venango, felt that there should be additional safeguards for the press; while he preferred an amendment of a slightly different nature, he could support the one presented by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dallas.

Mr. Corbett, of Chester, opposed the proposed measure, and believed the section reported by the committee was sufficient for the protection of the press. The people did not ask for any change, but newspaper publishers clamor for it. We all know what newspaper publishers are to-day. Their journals are filled with matter for which they do not consider themselves responsible.

Mr. Riddle, of Philadelphia, believed that the true value of our institutions consist in a most rigid, searching scrutiny into the conduct of our public servants. The newspaper is the advocate of the people. Its office is one of the highest importance.

It is the instructor of and the defender of the liberties of the people. It deserves such protection as we can give it against the persecutions of malicious persons, whose wrong doings it has exposed to light, to public condemnation.

Mr. Woodward, of Philadelphia, thought the proposed amendment would infuse a valuable element into the law regarding libel; therefore he would support it. Probably no man on the floor had been abused so much by the press as he had been, but he could heartily do it the justice claimed for it in this amendment. If people lived properly and acted rightly in their positions in life, there would be no need of exposing them in the newspapers. If an honest man was libelled he could and would live it down in the estimation of all good people.

SUBMITTING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that a committee of —— members be appointed by the President to consider and report at an early day as to the time and manner of submitting the amended Constitution for ratification by the people.

Secret History of the Rebellion.

VALUABLE RECORDS STOLEN FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

From the First Bull Run Battle to Lee's Surrender.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Some time ago it was charged and afterward demonstrated, that the records of the Buell Court-martial were abstracted from the War Department. Within a few days it has been discovered that all the archives in the War Department pertaining to the secret history of the rebellion have been stolen. When this was done or by whom is unknown. The late Secretary Stanton, during his administration of the War Office, filed away a large number of private letters and telegrams, the existence of which were known to two or three persons besides himself. They related to Courts-martial, the conduct of prominent officers of the army, the intrigues of politicians and military aspirants, the razzing of Government contractors, and the ways and means used to influence the President of the United States in overruling the decisions of the Secretary of War in these cases. A gentleman whose position enables him familiar with these documents, says many men who were connected with the army, and who have since figured in public life, will retain their character more satisfactorily with the records out of the reach of scrutiny. It is known that they were all in the War Office. When Stanton retired he had them systematically briefed, and stowed away in a safe place where they could be found if ever in public life, they would probably have figured largely in preventing the appointment of men to office who have since shown that they were no better fitted for the civil service than they were for positions of trust and high command in the army. These private archives covered a period of time from the first battle of Bull Run down to the surrender of Lee's army. They embraced orders for courts-martial, with their findings, some of them sentencing the offenders to be shot, records of which the people were ignorant. It is said that a gentleman connected with the War Department during the rebellion, through whose hands all these matters passed, took copies of them, and will use them in writing the secret history of the war.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The lawyers of Michigan are trying to form a bar association.

—Secretary Robeson says the Polaris report will be ready for publication to-day.

—The commission house of Taylor Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, suspended on Tuesday.

—The annual Convention of the Editorial Association of Wisconsin was held in La Crosse on Tuesday.

—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors will not act on the Mayor's veto of the Chinese pig-tail ordinance.

—In Louisville, Ky., a German girl, aged eighteen, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by taking arsenic.

—The graves of Confederate soldiers at London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, were profusely decorated with flowers on Tuesday.

—Samuel Henry was run over in Dayton, O., on Monday night, by a switch engine of the C., C. & I. R. R., and almost instantly killed.

—Judge Johnson has be appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia, made vacant by the death of the late Joseph Howe.

—A fly wheel in the rolling mill of Robbins & Sons, in Philadelphia, burst last Monday night, injuring six workmen, and John Murray fatally.

—The Legislature of Texas, in view of the Mexican depredations on the border, has provided for employing the volunteer force for the purpose of protection.

—Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Professor Agassiz, has contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the museum of comparative zoology, in which her father is so deeply interested.

—The members of the Indiana Press Association, accompanied by their wives, and several other distinguished citizens of that State, are being entertained by the citizens of New Albany.

—The jury in the case of Charles J. Cloak, on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of his wife on March 15 last, brought in a verdict last night of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

—The steamer Costa Rica has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. She sailed May 7, and brought over one hundred tons of freight, mostly sugar. She left the United States surveying steamer Portsmouth at the port.

—In the United States Circuit Court, in Providence, R. I., Joseph Perry was arraigned and plead guilty to three indictments for perjury in the Madame Jumel estate case. Sentence was postponed at the request of the prisoner.

—At Danville, Ills., on Tuesday evening, a switch tender in the employ of the T. W. & W. Railroad, named Frank Morgan, formerly from Baltimore, while switching, was knocked down and run over by an empty car, the wheels passing directly over his bowels.

—On the T. W. & W. train, bound East, on Tuesday morning, between Peru and Wabash, a brakeman, named Jno. Herriston, was shot by a passenger named Kantner, the ball entering near the ear and coming out back of the neck, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Kantner is a painter by trade, and lives in Wabash. On the arrival of the train at Wabash Kantner was taken in custody. He claims that the shooting was unintentional. He says he shot at conductor Godfrey, who was attempting to put him off the train.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Cost of Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

Important Circular to Customs Officers.

The Free Postal Delivery System Extended—Appointments by the President—The Congressional Conscience Fund—The U. S. Depository at Cincinnati Closed.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1873.

Cost of Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

An estimate made by a prominent official here of the cost of abolishing the franking privilege on the 1st of next month demonstrates the fact that between seven hundred thousand and one million dollars will be expended in supplying Federal officials with scales on which to weigh their mail matter, and for printing circulars of instruction, and engraving, printing and forwarding, postage stamps, &c., to officers at distant points. It is calculated that at most the abuse of the franking privilege involved an expenditure by the Government of not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars per year, and that, after supplying the wants of the various Federal departments and such individuals as may be entitled to postage stamps at Government expense, it will be found that there will be no saving to the Government by the abolition of the privilege. On the other hand, there will be a loss, especially during the first year, of from four hundred thousand dollars to seven hundred thousand dollars. Great stress will be laid upon the above facts at the next session of Congress, when an effort to revive the franking privilege is to be made.

Important Circular to Customs Officers.

An important circular will be issued by the Treasury to-day or to-morrow to officers of the customs in regard to reports of fines, penalties and forfeitures required to be made to District Attorneys under the act of March 3, 1873, amendatory of Section 7 of the act of July 18, 1866. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted a draft of the circular to the Attorney General for his decision as to the propriety of issuing it, and requesting that in the event of a favorable decision instructions be issued to the several District Attorneys, directing them to instigate such legal proceedings in the cases where penalties incurred under the customs and revenue laws are voluntarily paid, or in cases of seizure of property not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, is provided for in the act of July, 1866, or in cases of seizure not exceeding the true value of one thousand dollars, which may be released by Collectors of Customs with the sanction of the Treasury Department under the fifth section of the act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, &c., approved March 3, 1863. Simultaneously with the issuance of this circular by the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice will issue one to District Attorneys, embracing the provisions of the former and instructing them, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments: Isaac L. Mahan, Indian agent for the Chippewa Indians at Lake Superior; and Wm. Prescott, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ills.

Solicitor Bolly has been appointed Gauger for the First Missouri District, and Geo. L. Brown for the Colorado District.

Free Postal Delivery.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered the establishment of the free delivery system in the following cities, commencing July 1: Columbus, Ohio, ten carriers; Evansville, Ind., six carriers; Covington, Ky., four carriers.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

The total amount of back pay returned to the United States Treasury is $192,017, and the number of Senators and Representatives who declined to receive it forty-six.

The U. S. Depository at Cincinnati Closed.

The Treasury Department has issued an order closing the United States Depository at Cincinnati, and assigning all the business of that office to Assistant Treasurer William E. Davis, who recently qualified.

LYNCH LAW.

Three Negroes Hanged in Louisiana.

NEW IBERIA, LA., June 17.—Four negroes, who murdered Lanch and Snaer last Friday night, at their store, were arrested in that neighborhood this morning. One of them turned State's evidence, and related how the atrocious crime was committed, the plot being made over a week before. After an investigation by Mr. Symon Snaer, a brother of one of the murdered men, no doubt remained of the guilt of the negroes. By this time the people in large members had assembled and clamored for the summary execution of the murderers, but they were saved by the intercession of Mr. Snaer, who then departed from the place. The prisoners were brought here. On their arrival, indignant citizens, numbering over one thousand, took them to the woods, on the east side of Bayou Teche, and hanged them, one to each of a tree. They confessed to taking part in the crime, but insisted that the one who turned State's evidence cut the throat of Lanch.

A Horse Thief Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Joseph C. Howard, arrested here for stealing horses in Ray county, was taken up to Pacific City last night to be placed in jail at Union, the county seat. He was placed in the calaboose, and after nine o'clock P. M. an armed mob of some two hundred men took him out and hung him. He made a confession before he was hung, implicating several other men in horse stealing, who have disappeared.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the Jerome Park races to-day the handicap sweepstakes, all ages, one mile and a quarter, was won by Sbylock, Sunrise second, Conductor third. Time, 2:16.

The second race, all ages, two miles, was won by Boss Tweed, Sue Ryder second, Bessie Lee third. Time, 3:41.

The race for the Members' Cup, one mile and a furlong, handicap, all ages, was won by Sanford, Stockwood second, Cadence third. Time, 2:04¾.

Fourth race, all ages, mile heats—Springbok, Buckden and Mildew started; Springbok won. He distanced both horses in the second heat. Time, 1:45¾ and 1:44¾.

JACKSON, MICH., June 17.—The races of the Jackson Horse Breeders' Association opened today. Nine horses started on the 'three minutes' race, and four heats were trotted. Joe Udell, bay gelding, won the three heats and took the purse of $750. Time 2:34¾, 2:34½ and 2:33½.

In the 2:27 race four horses started. Time 2:28¾, 2:27¼, 2:28¾ and 2:31. Hooper won easily, and takes the first purse, $750.

THE CHOLERA.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—The weather continues bad, with almost incessant rain. There were fifteen interments to-day, ten of cholera.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—There were fifty deaths to-day, thirty-five being from cholera. The disease is evidently spreading. Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville and other points show that the scourge is carrying off a great many at these places.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., June 17.—A case of sudden death of a woman with symptoms of cholera was reported in the city to-day. All the cases spoken of in last night's dispatches are improving. No new cases have been reported except the one above mentioned.

THE INDIANS.

Apaches Repulsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—A letter from Arizona of Sunday last says J. S. Thomas, Sheriff of Prescott county, was attacked by Apaches near Rio Verdi. He returned the fire from his buggy, killing two and wounded one. The rest of the Apaches, seven or eight in number, fled. Thomas' horses ran away, but he escaped uninjured.

General Crook has gone to the San Carlos reservation. There are conflicting reports. Some say all the Apaches are gone, and others say that only one or two bands have gone on the war path.

Fatal Quarrel.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 17.—A man named Chris. Powell, a butcher, residing at Bellaire, Ohio, and his son, while landing from the ferry-boat at West Wheeling, at noon to-day, were pushed off the gangway by a man named Emery and one named Gering, of West Wheeling. Young Powell told them to be more careful, when Gering picked up a stone, and throwing it, hit the elder Powell on the back of the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. Emery then pursued young Powell, running him on the boat, when the captain of the boat caught Emery. Emery broke away and ran to the hills, but he was pursued and captured. Gering gave himself up at once. They are both in jail at Bellaire. Emery and Gering were said to be under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the deed.

NEW YORK.

Italian Children Held in Slavery—Fatal Stabbing Affray—Illicit Whisky Still Captured—More Mormons for Utah.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1873.

Illicit Whisky Still Captured.

The Internal Revenue officers, made wise by their experience of Saturday, obtained the assistance of the police yesterday and captured an illicit whisky still in the notorious Fifth ward, Brooklyn.

Italian Children Held in Slavery.

A morning paper says that at the present time there are between seven thousand and eight thousand children kidnapped from Italy and held in slavery in the large cities of the United States, this city being the great central entrepot. The children are brought here and sold daily at private auction, the prices varying from one hundred to four hundred dollars for boys, and from one hundred to five hundred dollars for girls. Where girls are exceptionally pretty, prices rule higher. Two little girls, who together play their violins in Wall street, are said to have been bought by their present owner for sixteen hundred dollars. Since the first of April last three hundred and seventeen of these children have arrived at this port.

The Alleged Sub-Treasury Embezzlement.

Judge Benedict overruled the demurrer made to the indictment of George F. Dunning for embezzling $115,000 from the Sub-Treasury, on the ground that it was drawn under a repealed act of Congress. The Judge held that both the act of 1823 and that of 1856, which supercedes it, cover the offence, being simply a difference in penalities.

Fire Risks in Boston.

The *Post* says a meeting of directors and agents of fire insurance companies in this city is about to be held to consider the expediency of assuming any further risks in Boston. Many companies have already determined to do no business there, on the ground that fire engines and water supply are insufficient.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Michael Kirwin, keeper of a liquor saloon at 321 East Second street, was fatally stabbed early this morning by John McManus, whom he refused to serve with liquor. Patrick Somers, who endeavored to shield Kirwin, was stabbed in the hand. McManus was arrested.

Mormons for Utah.

Two hundred and forty Mormons from England left to-day for Utah.

WEATHER REPORT.

Midnight Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
June 17, 1873, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.	State of Weather.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Per Cent.			
Cairo, Ill	29.86	72	85	SE	Gentle	Fair
Cincinnati	29.92	75	72	S	Gentle	Clear
Davenport, Iowa	29.90	74	74	S	Gentle	Clear
Indianapolis	29.87	74	81	Calm		Clear
Leavenworth	29.84	74	94	Calm	31	Clear
Louisville	29.88	77	77	Calm	20	Cloudy
Memphis	29.86	72	90	S	Light	14 Clear
New Orleans	30.00	72	90	S	Light	Cloudy
Omaha	29.81	76	74	Calm		Fair
Pittsburgh	29.90	70	90	NW	Gentle	Clear
Shreveport	29.92	75	76	S	Fresh	Clear
St. Louis	29.91	77	77	S	Light	Clear
Keokuk	29.81	77	77	S	Light	Clear
La Crosse	29.87	77	56	SE	Fresh	Fair

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean Barometer 29.797
Mean Thermometer 73
Mean Humidity ..... 61.5 per cent.
Direction of Wind, North-westerly.
Weather clear.
Highest temperature 83

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues highest over the east Gulf States. It has risen over the New England and Middle States, but fallen, with brisk and high southerly to easterly winds, over Dakota and Minnesota, where it is lowest. Cloudy weather, with rain, has prevailed over the Gulf States, Tennessee and Arkansas; partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas over the South Atlantic States; heavy rain during the day over central Virginia. Clear or partly cloudy weather has otherwise continued at the stations East of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen in Minnesota, but fallen from Michigan. The northern portions of the Middle and New England States.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, gentle and fresh northerly and westerly winds, and clear weather are probable, with rising barometer.

For the Middle States, winds shifting to gentle and fresh easterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather, with probably occasional rain south of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, light to fresh westerly and southeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to general and fresh easterly and southerly and generally clear weather.

From Missouri to the upper lakes, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly and proprietors of this State the policy of consid-winds, increasing cloudiness, with rain areas, ering the question of breaking up the same into and with probably brisk clouds over the northern portion of this section.

A cautionary signal continues at Duluth.

Midnight telegraphic reports from New England, Florida, the Western States, upper lake region, northwest, Rocky Mountains and Pacific States are generally missing.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 17, 1873:

Stations.	Stage of Water.	Change in 24 hours.	Character of Channel.	Character of Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Brownsville	11	+0	1	E	Clear
Cairo, Ill	27	11	+0	1	SE	Threat'g
Cincinnati	7	8	-0	1	S	Threat'g
Davenport	12				E	Fair
Evansville	4	2	+0	6	SW	Cloudy
Fort Benton	7	11	+0	2	SW	Fair
*Freeport	3		-0	6	NE	Fair
Hermann, Mo	10	1	-0	4		Threat'g
Jefferson City	13	6	-0	6	SE	Clear
Keokuk	12	2	-0	2	SE	Fair
Leavenworth	2	+0	2	S		Fair
Morgantown	1	6	+0	1	NE	Fair
Little Rock	11	6	+1	3	S	Cloudy
Louisville	5	3	+0	1	S	Fair
Marietta	4	10	+0	10	NW	Cloudy
Memphis	22	2	+0	1	S	Hvy rain
Nashville	9	4	+0	4	SE	Fair
New Geneva	2	10	-0	1	SW	Fair
New Orleans	2	4	+0	1	S	Fair
Oil City	1		-0	2	W	Fair
Omaha	13	5	+0	9	S	Fair
Paducah, Ky	14	11	+0	1	SW	Clear
Pittsburgh	3	6	-0	6	NW	Fair
Shreveport	5	1	-0	1	SW	Fair
St. Louis	24	4	+0	4	N	Cloudy
St. Paul	13	9	-1	1	S	Fair
Vicksburg	36	11	+0	6	SW	Fair
Warsaw	11	6	-1	1	NE	Cloudy
Wheeling	11	6	-1	2	SW	Clear
LeClair	9	6			E	Clear

*Below beach mark.
†Below high water mark.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—River 7 feet 6 inches; stationary. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Cloudy and hot.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Howard, New Orleans; Julia Vicksburg; Illinois, Peoria; Lewis and LaBarge, Missouri river; La Crosse, St. Paul; Sam. Brown, Cairo. Departed—Straden, Tennessee river; Capital City, Vicksburg; John Means, Oakland; Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Louis, Missouri river; Rock Island, St. Paul. River falling. Cloudy and very warm; rain this morning.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 7.—Cloudy and warm; mercury 77 to 82. River risen 6 inches. Up—Idlewild, 2 A. M.; Arlington, 7; Florence Lee, 11 A. M.; Dove, 3 P. M.; Planet, 4; Quickstep, 6; Tarascon, 7. Business very light.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—River stationary; 5 feet in canal; 3 feet in chute. Cloudy and warm. Business very dull. Arrived—Era No. 9, Evansville; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis. Departed—Belle Verson, Cairo, and Berlin, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Arrived—R. E. Lee and Richmond, Louisville; Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. No departures. Cloudy; thermometer 83.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—River declining. Hot and showery. Arrived—Jno. Howard, Arkansas City; and keys up. Departed—Mary Boyd, Little Rock; City of Quincy.

CAIRO, June 17.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 P. M. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans, 1 P. M. River stationary. Light rain this afternoon. Cloudy and warm.

VICKSBURG, June 17.—Down—Henry Tete. Up—A. C. Yeager, J. F. Fraser and Colorado. Clear and warm.

Meeting of National Association of Millers.

TOLEDO, June 17.—The National Association of Millers assembled at Lyceum Hall to-day. Members were present from five States and the District of Columbia, Jacob Barnes, President of the Association, in the chair. Mr. Ruston, of Illinois, by request, described his process of handling middlings, designed to increase the quantity of the first quality of flour produced from wheat of average character.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a draft of the Constitution and By-Laws, which were taken up section by section and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

—In Erie, Pa., on Monday night, Frederick Glek, Jr., laborer, aged twenty-three, stabbed and killed Joseph Patterson, ice peddler. The murderer has been arrested. The parties had a quarrel a short time before the fatal blow was struck, when Glek dared Patterson to come to him, and on his approach, struck him with the knife.

FOREIGN.

The Bill for the Suppression of Religious Corporations in Italy Passed by the Senate—Deputy Rane to be Prosecuted for His Connection with the French Commune—500 Chinamen Landed at Havana.

FRANCE.

Deputy Rane to be Prosecuted.

VERSAILLES, June 17.—The special committee appointed by the Assembly last week to consider the application made by the Military Governor of Paris for authority to prosecute M. Rane for his connection with the Commune has held several sittings. One of its first acts was to summon M. Rane to appear before it. This the Deputy refused to do, standing on his privilege as a member and denying the right of the committee to require his presence. To-day the committee held its final session. A report was adopted, by a vote of fourteen to one, recommending that authorization for the arrest and trial of Deputy Rane be granted by the Assembly.

SPAIN.

Granting the Government Extraordinary Facilities.

MADRID, June 17.—The Cortes has under consideration the proposition of Senor Olan, granting the Government extraordinary facilities, under which it will be empowered to levy a contribution of one hundred million pistas on the country.

WEST INDIES.

Importing Chinese into Cuba.

HAVANA, June 17.—A French steamer arrived here to-day with five hundred Chinamen on board. During the passage there were one hundred and seventy-five deaths.

ITALY.

Suppression of Religious Corporations.

ROME, June 17.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the suppression of religious corporations by a vote of 63 yeas to 20 nays. The measure now awaits the royal sanction to become a law.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of White and Colored People in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The people of Louisiana, white and colored, have formed a basis of co-operation, a new departure. An adjourned meeting of the committee of colored and white citizens was held last night at No. 27 Carondelet street. The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Louisiana is now threatened with death in every vital organ of her material and political being, and

WHEREAS, Her dire extremity is but the fruit of an unnatural division among the children of her soil and of her adoption; and

WHEREAS, We have an abiding faith that there is law and wisdom for her among her sons to unite them in a manly and unselfish struggle for her redemption; be it, therefore,

Resolved, First—That henceforward we dedicate ourselves to the unification of our people.

Second—That by our people we mean all men of whatever race, color or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana and who are willing to work for her prosperity.

Third—That we shall advocate by speech and pen and deed the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of Louisiana of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing.

Fourth—That we shall maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of Louisiana, and of every citizen of the United States to frequent at will all places of public resort, and to trade and will on all vehicles of public conveyance upon terms of perfect equality with any and every citizen, and we pledge ourselves as far as our influence, counsel, and example may go to make this right a live and practical realization and that there may be no misunderstanding in our views on this point: First, we shall recommend to the proprietors of all public places of licensed public resort in the State of Louisiana the opening of said places to the patronage of both races inhabiting our State. Second, we shall further recommend all railroads, steamboats, ships, and other public conveyances, to pursue the same policy. Third, we shall further recommend that our banks, insurance offices, and other public corporations recognize and concede to our colored fellow citizens, where they are stockholders in such institutions, the right of being represented in the directory thereof. Fourth, we shall further recommend that no distinction shall exist among the citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institutions of education, or in any other public institution, supported by the State, city or parishes. Fifth, we shall also recommend that the proprietors of foundries, factories and other industrial establishments in employing mechanics or workingmen, make no distinction between the two races. Sixth, we shall encourage by every means in our power, our colored citizens in the rural districts, to become the proprietors of the soil, thus enhancing the value of the lands and adding to the productiveness of the State, while it will create a political conservatism, which is the offspring of proprietorship; and we furthermore recommend to all the landwinds, increasing cloudiness, with rain areas, ering the question of breaking up the same into small farms, in order that our colored citizens and white immigrants may become practical farmers and cultivators of the soil.

Fifth—That we pledge the honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal of all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored citizens, in order that they may hereafter enjoy all the rights belonging to the citizens of the United States.

Sixth—That we earnestly appe

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WALKER, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMEYER, Wilkins.
A. P. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. DAVIS, Peters (Southside.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Shaler.
HENRY GREWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
E. P. KENNEY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL M. GOSH, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS S. BOKER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS RILEY, Ross.

M. PIETRE, formerly Private Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, denies the authenticity of the appeal of the Empress Eugenie to the French people in favor of her son.

MRS. LEE, widow of the General, will be satisfied if the Government pays her a quarter of a million for Arlington, which has been occupied as a national cemetery. There is nothing like being reasonable.

THE American Department at Vienna is to open June 15, and the display promises to exceed all anticipations, so that in the end American enterprise may atone for the "irregularities" of some of its unworthy Commissioners.

REPORTS from the leading coal companies east of the mountains show that during the past year there was an increase over the previous year of 103,841 tons of anthracite coal marketed and of bituminous 220,614 tons. This is a healthy exhibit as showing the increasing importance of the coal trade in our State.

IT is said that there is a growing feeling among officials at Washington for the annexation of Guatemala to the United States, and that two citizens of the former country, accompanied by its accredited minister, assured them of the desire of the people for annexation, and an anxiety to know when such a result could be reached.

MR. SMITH, the President of the New York Police Board, says that notwithstanding all the talk about the filthy condition of the streets of that city, they are "far cleaner" than those of Boston, and "infinitely cleaner" than those of Philadelphia. The *Herald* remarks that if such is the fact, it is sorry for the suffering Puritans and Quakers.

STOKES AGAIN. He is to have a new trial, as the Court of Appeals has unanimously agreed upon a reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court in his case. If "hope springs eternal in the human breast" without any special incitements, this man certainly has, in the laws delays and this final triumph, some ground for his confidence that he will escape the scaffold.

IT APPEARS from the traffic returns of the Suez Canal, that in eleven months of 1872–73 572 vessels passed through, against 388 in the preceding twelve months, while the tonnage increased at a still larger rate —674,818 tons, against 293,362 tons. This gives to the short cut twenty-four per cent. of all the tonnage passing at present between India and Europe and America.

THE Mexican Congress has adjourned without passing either of the American railway project bills. A new Congress will soon be elected, which, it is expected, will modify several obnoxious enactments; but in the meantime the law authorizing the expulsion of foreigners, and especially foreign Roman Catholic priests, will be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the act.

THE Press very generally reflects the sentiments of the great mass of the people in denouncing the brutal massacre of the Modocs by the Oregon volunteers. There was a just cry of horror and indignation against Captain Jack and his followers for their spirit of "savage butchery" when General Canby was murdered; and the scales are evenly balanced now, for the crime of these Oregon murderers is not one whit less execrable.

THE reported massacre in China, of 30,000 Mohammedans, is seriously doubted, by the more thoughtful of the press. The report comes from Shanghai, distant from the scene of the reported massacre between two and three thousand miles. When we remember the Chinese propensity to exaggerate, we may fairly estimate that there was probably a slight disturbance at the point indicated, and possibly a few persons killed.

A FEW days ago a party of prominent New England coal dealers visited the Schuylkill coal regions, and learned, in a practical way, of the benefits of protection to home industries. From the tone of the visitors, upon the conclusion of their tour, it is pretty certain that they appreciate now, if they never did before, that policy which protects the industries of a country and makes a home market for all the country's products.

THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday, voted down a section of the Article on Legislation, embodying a prohibitory liquor law. A motion was made to submit the section as a separate proposition, but even thus divorced it was contended it would injure the chances of the new instrument. Many friends of temperance in the Convention voted against the section, because they believed the local option law sufficient in the premises.

IT is now quite certain, that the Alsace and Lorraine acquisitions of Germany have not proved a sweet morsel of territory. Bismarck, in a recent debate, admitted that they are the centre of Ultramontane intrigue, and that they give the Home Government considerable trouble. His remedy is, the expulsion of the Ultramontanes. But if there is an under-current of ill-feeling against the Government, this will hardly prove an effective remedy. So it turns out that the new acquisition is not a Prodigal Son, glad to get back to the sheltering care of Germany.

PENNSYLVANIA stands second on the list for expenditures for public schools, the aggregate being over eight millions and a half of dollars. New York expends one million more, but Pennsylvania schools are not behind in efficiency—although there is yet much to learn before the system in any of the States becomes perfect, and fulfills in the highest its mission of general free education for the people.

ITALY, in its efforts to regulate the relations between Church and State, is having a lively time of it, but has thus far succeeded well. The extremists of neither side have gained their ends, but a middle policy has prevailed, which, under the circumstances, was the best that could be done, and is certainly a long way in advance of former years. Slowly, perhaps, but surely Italy is working its way up to the light.

CAPTAIN TYSON'S examination at Washington, in the "Polaris" investigation, has been completed. The subject of the death of Captain Hall was touched upon, and the specifications regarding the poisoning were admitted, but it was contended that they were the utterances of Captain Hall when delirious. The investigation thus far discloses no evidence of foul play in any direction. The originators of the expedition appear to be quite satisfied of its substantial success in many important regards, and of the safety of the "Polaris."

McDONNELL, the Bank of England forger, after a long legal resistance, is at last afloat, on his way to England. The New York lawyers made liberal use of legal technicalities to delay, and if possible to entirely prevent his return, and at last, the United States authorities, wearied with the perplexing struggle, had the man taken to Fort Columbus, whence he was taken by the English detective, Webb, and is now on his way across the ocean. A safe passage and a long stay is our wish for him.

STOKES has given place as a sensation to Walworth, and we are now entertained with descriptions of the coolness and the nonchalance of this "talented young man of high social position." If there was any justice in New York Courts, this youthful parricide would soon be occupying the only high position his merits deserve—the scaffold. It is about time we had done with this maudlin sentimentality,—a specimen of which has been furnished in Walworth's case—and murderers were taught that the old law, a "life for a life," was in force.

THE State Department, it is said, has a letter from Governor Van Buren, in which he admits that he accepted bribes from restaurant keepers for "position" at the Vienna Exposition, and it is hinted that when the unfortunate Commissioner's friends see the evidence they will want it suppressed. It is to be hoped that there will be no concealment whatever; if the Government *has* such information, let it be brought out, and the whole disgraceful business be fairly shown up, to the end that the guilty suffer. The influence of the exposition will be healthy.

THE beauty of the emotional insanity plea, as an excuse for the release of murderers, has received a fresh illustration in St. Louis. A little more than a year ago, Joseph H. Fore murdered Munson E. Beach, an invalid brother-in-law. He was tried, and acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity. He has now attempted to murder his wife, his effort being frustrated by the coil of hair on her head. There is just as much propriety of declaring Captain Jack innocent of the Canby murder on the score of insanity, as the various murderers in whose behalf the plea is set up.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has settled the fate of Captain Jack and his Modoc braves. He decides that hostilities between that tribe and the Government forces actually produced a condition of recognized war, and therefore those Indians in the hands of the military authorities, who have been guilty of violating the well known usages of war, may be tried and punished by a military commission. In accordance with this decision orders will be issued from the War Department to-day, convening a Court to try the Modocs. This, undoubtedly, means certain conviction and execution.

THE Cherokee *Advocate*, published at Tahlequah, in the Indian Nation, has abandoned its former policy of exclusiveness, and declared itself in favor of a Territorial government, and the St. Louis *Times*, in heralding the fact, says: "The next session of Congress, in all probability, will witness the passage of an organic act for the Territory, and thence must date a new era, not only in the material advancement of the Indians themselves, but in the commercial intercourse of the States, which has long been much impeded by the existence of this nondescript and isolated government upon our immediate southwestern border."

THE State Editorial Association's annual excursion is announced to take place in the latter part of the present month; and, unless otherwise ordered, the party will meet at Danville on Monday, the 23d, devote Tuesday to visiting the many objects of interest in that city; on Wednesday, go over to Mauch Chunk, make a trip over the famous "Switchback," and if possible reach Wilkesbarre the same evening. On Thursday, the 26th, they will hold their annual meeting at Wilkesbarre, and also visit the coal mines and other places of interest, and on Friday reach Scranton, where they will spend another day, and on Saturday visit the "Water Gap" or return to their respective homes.

PERE HYACINTHE, in his closing lecture on ecclesiastical reform, delivered in Hall of Reformation, at Geneva, disclaimed any intention of reforming the dogmatic part of Catholicism, and stated that he did not propose to lop off even the "pestilent additions which have, from time to time, been added to the primitive creed." He aims simply at a reform of discipline, beginning with the Confessional. As subsidiary to this, he would abolish enforced celibacy, thus remedying an acknowledged source of immorality. He would also have the people elect their priests, a view, he claims, held by the Italian liberals. A very large audience was present, and in very evident sympathy with the views of the lecturer.

THE following are among the successful candidates in the examination for admission to the West Point Academy: Joseph B. Boyle, Maryland; Hartford P. Brown, William M. Black, and Walter B. Craig, of Pennsylvania; Henry O. Flipper and Daniel A. Frederick, of Georgia; William W. Galbraith, of Pennsylvania; Charles B. Gatewood, of Virginia; Edwin F. Glenn, of North Carolina; William P. Gordon, of Pennsylvania; John J. Hayden, of Texas; Charles Hull, of Mississippi; Henry Kirby, of North Carolina; Theodore Parker, of North Carolina; John H. Philbrook and Edward C. Plummer, of Maryland; J. A. G. Simms and J. W. S. Souder, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Stein, of Alabama; J. B. Walker, of Florida; J. F. Whitworth, of North Carolina; John W. Williams, of Virginia, and C. G. Woodward, of Maryland.

SEVERAL persons hitherto have meditated flight across the Atlantic ocean in balloons, or pretended to meditate, for the purpose of having people pay money to see them start on a voyage which always ended a few miles away; but there seems to be some reasonable ground for supposing that the aeronauts who are making arrangements to ascend from Boston in July are really in earnest. They are men who have reached the loftiest heights of their profession, and what they have already done is really little less perilous than the transatlantic journey which they project. If they seriously make the attempt to cross the Atlantic they will be entitled to all the credit of explorers. The proof that a balloon voyage across the Atlantic can be made would establish as practical conclusion as that in which Captain Hall lost his life in attempting.

THE MacMahon Government has already resorted to the same means that Louis Napoleon used to control the provinces and swell the enormous majorities of his plebiscites. Gambetta recently produced in the French Assembly a copy of a Ministerial order dated June 4, eleven days after MacMahon's election, in which the Prefects of departments are recommended to use subsidies and other secret means for the control of the provincial press, in the good old Bonapartist way. Minister Beule, of the Interior, acknowledged that he had issued such a circular and assumed all the responsibility of having done so. A stormy scene ensued, which ended by a vote of confidence in the Government passed by the satisfactory majority of 389 to 315—a much stronger vote than that which overthrew Thiers, whose Ministry was defeated by 360 to 344.

AFTER OUR period of humiliation and reproach, because of our mishaps in connection with the Vienna Exposition, it now turns out that the American department, in the variety and interest of its articles, is superior to any other in the exhibition. From this, we infer that either the preliminary work of the Van Buren Commission was quite effective, or else that there has been a spontaneous effort, on the part of American manufacturers, to be well represented. Either view of the case relieves our original mortification. We are gratified that even tardy justice has been done the mechanical genius of the country. Hitherto, we have not appeared, as a country, to advantage in European expositions, and the opinion was beginning to obtain there, that our boasted inventive skill was greatly over-estimated. Let us hope that Vienna will rectify the wrong impression.

THE Walworth murder in, New York, is still an exciting topic. It is already given out that emotional insanity will be plead in defense, and the closing interview, between the young man and his father, as related by the murderer, is offered to substantiate the view taken. The New York law permits a prisoner accused of murder to testify in his own behalf. We may, therefore, expect the statements made to be brought out in evidence. These statements, simply, that he demanded that his father cease annoying and insulting himself and mother—to all which the father promised. This done, he deliberately shot him, four times, causing his death. A plea of emotional insanity, in such a case, is quite equivalent to the same plea, as presented recently in behalf of Cain, the first murderer. We have only to say, that persons liable to such attacks of insanity had better be removed from this world.

GERMANY, as has already been announced, is about to build a canal from the North to the Baltic seas. When this canal is completed the German navy will have the advantage of interior lines, and no enemy can undertake to blockade the coast without having fleets in the Baltic and North seas, and each of sufficient strength to meet the entire German navy. Aside from the value of the canal in case of war, it offers great advantages to commerce. Vessels can avoid the dangers of the western coast of the Schleswig and Jutland, and commerce of the Baltic will be greatly encouraged. The work will not be undertaken until 1875, when the Wilhelmshaven and the defensive works on the Elbe, Weser and Jahde are to be finished, so that, in the event of a war, these works can protect the canal. The entire cost is estimated to be about ten millions of thalers, and it is expected that the work will be finished in eight years.

FROM the message of the Governor of New Hampshire we learn that the State debt is a trifle over four millions, and is being steadily reduced. The average interest is six per cent., and the annual expenses, exclusive of interest, are only $163,545. The Savings banks of the State are sixty-one in number, their assets $29,758,782, and the proportion of surplus a little more than four and one-third per cent. The increase of deposits during the last year was fourteen per cent., and the ratio of depositors to population is nearly as one to three. The State Prison paid a profit last year of $8,000, making $20,000 in all, and the Governor believes that with this ratio of profit the prison can, before many years, be rebuilt without cost to the State. On the temperance question, the Governor says that he "has never seen or heard any evidence that has led him to believe that any great regard has been paid to the prohibitory laws, at least for any length of time, in any of the larger towns or cities." He recommends a change in the laws, allowing the sale of liquors to be licensed at the option of localities.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says "the audacious attempt to trade off the exalted office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the corrupting office of State Treasurer is not passing without vigorous protest. It has been repudiated indignantly by the people of half a dozen counties at least. Vigorous articles against the perpetuation of a State Treasury Ring by this or by any other means are appearing in the out-spoken journals of the interior of the State. There can be no doubt that they represent the true public sentiment; but can the true public sentiment elect the delegates? This is where 'the lion's skin falls short,' and has to give way to 'the sneaking fox's.' Dexterity in wire-pulling and the possession of the 'Return Judges' rule this matter now-a-days, in spite of votes. Yet still an undivided front and a resolute purpose, expressed by a popular uprising, can do and has done wonders, even when the voters seemed most helpless, and the Rings appeared to be all powerful. This Pennsylvania Ring is not more potent now than Tammany was one short month before its overthrow."

THAT irrepressible politician, Ben. Butler, if he does nothing more, is giving the Massachusetts Republicans a thorough scare. He wants to be Governor, and is hard at work arranging for his nomination. No one is, as yet, willing to openly oppose him. A fight with Butler is a very disagreeable operation, as he has a habit of dealing rather severely with his adversaries. Judge Hoar has been referred to, as likely to make a public canvass against Butler's nomination, but so imminent is the danger that he will gain his point, despite the efforts of Hoar, that the Hartford *Courant* advises that "the best course for the anti-Butler Republicans to pursue is to take the ground in advance that they will not support Butler, if he be nominated, and to justify themselves by declaring, what they undoubtedly believe, that he is not a fit man to be Governor of Massachusetts. Let them give out beforehand that they will bolt, and there are thousands who will follow them. They may not succeed in defeating him, but they are stronger on this tack than they are on any other, and in another year the party would be purified and the State would be with them."

THE great struggle of the times among railway men is to secure the shortest practicable routes for railroads between important points. Colonel Scott claims to have a shorter and better route in his Texas Pacific Railroad, between New York and San Francisco, than can be found elsewhere. But we have a novelty in this line, in a proposition to shorten the route to Europe, in point of time. The subject has been under consideration in the Canadian Parliament, and a committee reported that Louisburg, Nova Scotia, was the proper point on the coast to make the junction of railway and steamship service to secure this shortest route. The plan is to extend the International Railway, of which the terminus in the United States is at Portland, to Louisburg, and have a line of steamers thence to Great Britain. This gives the longest land and shortest sea routes consistent with attaining the greatest speed in journeying from America to England. Louisburg is on the southeast side of Cape Breton Island, and located near Cape Breton. It is over 200 miles east of Halifax. At present the nearest point on the International Railway to Louisburg is 160 miles distant. By the arrangement proposed it is claimed that about three days of time can be saved in the trip to Europe.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the proposed sale of the yacht America by the Government is vigorously protested against in various quarters. It is looked upon with a good deal similar sentiment to that felt when it was recently announced that the Revolutionary relics at various arsenals were to be sold among some obsolete ordnance stores. The sale of the yacht, which has a national history, will provoke severe criticism both at home and abroad. She won the highest honors at the Cowes regatta, in August, 1851, and her reputation has been world-wide. Captured as a blockade runner, she is also a relic of the Rebellion; and her construction, in addition to this, reflected credit on the nation, as marking a new era in successful shipbuilding. All these reasons combine for her retention as an American Government vessel, and the price that would be offered for her can be no inducement for the nation parting with so renowned a craft.

SOME of our financiers are trying to discover how we are to get the "hard pan" awarded us by the Geneva Tribunal. The award is to be paid in coin at Washington, but if any other arrangement could be made, all parties interested would be pleased to avoid the necessity of transporting from over the seas, twenty-three tons of gold. The authorities at Washington are figuring upon the problem; and the most feasible plan, which it is thought will be adopted, is this: By the purchase in England, through designated banking firms, some of them connected with the syndicate, of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award, these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption. The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction, receiving gold certificates, could place them in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin for which they could immediately be exchanged. Such, there seems to be no doubt, will be the mode of payment.

A GEORGIA paper says the two great wants of the South are men and money. She has more lands than she can cultivate by many millions of acres, and wants men to work them. She has boundless water power, and facilities for manufacturing which need capital to develop them. Nature has done far more for her than her Northern sister; but either from the influences of climate or peculiarities of her discarded slave system, she has fallen far behind in the race of progress. All earnest thinkers at the South see and deplore this, and lament that the energies of intellect and industrious Southern people should be directed almost exclusively into one channel, and that cotton should still be king over the broad area of the South, to the exclusion of all other potentates. Statistics show that if the South raises her food supply she must curtail her cotton area, and this is the strong point of the advocates of drawing the grain and other articles of consumption from the West. What the South needs is a vigorous, healthy, moderately rich and progressive class to take up the lands, and bring, as has been brought to the West, a sturdy, firm and steady growth, backed by sufficient capital. The food question will then solve itself.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Whatever conclusion may be reached relative to a Summer adjournment, the chief work of the Constitutional Convention is over. The reports of the various Committees have been considered on first reading, and this laborious feature of its duties ended. This involved, of course, the consideration, by the several Committees, of the several topics submitted to them, as well as the examination of a host of suggestions, in the form of sections, articles, resolutions and memoranda, submitted by interested parties and hobbyists. All these, of necessity, are sifted and the wheat extracted from the great mass of chaff. This done, and the material obtained was moulded into homogeneous shape, and finally a report made up and submitted to the Convention. This was the ordeal for every Committee. The report made, and the Convention considered it in Committee of the Whole. Here very considerable latitude was necessarily allowed in the discussions, and the privilege accorded was very freely used. Thus months have rolled away, in simply maturing measures, and discussing and sifting them in Committee of the Whole.

Some little has been done in considering, on second reading, some of the Articles. Here little debate has been allo wed touching the principles enunciated. These were considered to be mainly settled on first reading, and there will not be much time spent in making changes. What is done will be of such an obvious character, and will have been privately determined on by common consent, so that little time will be consumed in the open Convention. More attention will be given to remedying defects of verbiage. Despite all the precautions taken, the document, as it stands, is quite voluminous, and anxiety is felt on this account. Every effort consistent with the object aimed at, will be made to reduce it at every point. All unnecessary verbiage will be remedied, and what may be termed its literary qualities will be closely watched, and defects remedied. Thus the second reading, while it involves even more closeness of attention, need not necessarily consume so much time as did the first reading. We mention these points that our readers may perceive the reason for what may seem to them unnecessary delay.

One reason for the increased bulk of the new Constitution grows out of the determination of the Convention to avoid indefiniteness and ambiguity. It should be borne in mind that the work really being performed is that of making a *new* Constitution. At first it was thought that the aim would be to merely revise the present instrument. But when the members convened, and had compared views, it was seen to be necessary to make a new Constitution entire. The reason was, that under well expressed fundamental laws, tricks and evasions had been practiced. To remedy this required that a different system of constructing the document should be adopted. In place of the enunciation of general principles, so common in documents embodying fundamental law, it was felt to be necessary to give, along with the general principle, the manner of its application. For example, it would be very easy to say that the Legislature shall not legislate on special subjects for private interests; but it was perfectly well known that some plan would be speedily devised for the evasion of such a law. Therefore it became necessary to mark out quite closely what the Legislature may and may not do. This is specific, and even of the nature of legislation, but necessity compelled it. Consequently, a different method of constructing the document became necessary.

The wisdom or unwisdom of this new law will, of course, be one of the points that will come prominently up for discussion pending the adoption of the new Constitution. At the present, while we do not know the direct merits of the document, this much may be said: 1. The members of the Constitutional Convention comprise a pure and able body of men, sincerely bent on performing their duty. 2. They feel that it would be a shame to expend half a million of dollars and not thoroughly perform their work. 3. One of the reasons most prominently urged in behalf of the revision of the Constitution was that of Special Legislation. They therefore feel that they must be sufficiently specific in dealing with the subject to remedy an evil against which the people are particularly set. In the light of the wisdom and experience of all, the method adopted seems the best. All this affords strong presumptive evidence that the work of creating a new Constitution is being well done.

The danger to be anticipated is, that some things may be overdone. We notice a tendency to refer many things to the Courts. This should not be carried too far. The Legislature is, after all, a representative of the people, and is made up from the ranks of the people. It ought to be sufficiently guarded to prevent the evils and corruptions of the past; but this done, and no attempt should be made to go further. At the present, our Judiciary is pure; but if once the Courts are vested with political power, sufficient to tempt the politicians to manage them, there is danger that they may be corrupted. New York has furnished us an example of this possibility. In urging this point we do not need to reflect on our present Judiciary. We have only to remember that the Judiciary is elective, and that party machinery controls nominations. Hence, should it become an object to control the Judiciary, the politicians will very readily manage to have only such men elected as will be in accord with their wishes. We wish the Judiciary to be kept pure, and hence urge that it be not surrounded with too much temptation.

We do not mean at this time to pass judgment on the work of the Convention, much less to indicate what the completed work will be. This we say,—the Convention has done nothing, as yet, even to weaken public confidence in its capacity and integrity. We say this because of the effort made to carp at everything in the least open to criticism. Many things that have been criticised as though they were the completed work of the Convention have been voted down. The members have been anxious and careful to gauge popular sentiment, and to gratify the better views of the people. So long as the various Articles of the Convention are passing under review, so long are they liable to change. But we sincerely hope and confidently believe, that the completed Constitution, while bulky, will be the best framed at the time it is presented to the acceptance of the people.

PAYING THE DEBT.

It is gratifying to know that even in far-off Australia there are busy brains, planning the best method for paying our great national debt. We would be delighted could we persuade ourselves that pure, disinterested benevolence inspired such interest, or that the plans evolved had the merit of originality and practicalness. Unfortunately, none of these hopeful propositions can be safely depended upon, if we may judge from an instance which General Spinner dignifies with a reply. A "plan" whereby a hundred millions can be saved to the Government in the payment of the debt is offered, but with the modest intimation that five per cent. on the sum thus saved will be regarded as fair compensation. The reply of General Spinner is so terse and pointed that we quote its salient features. He says:

To my mind, the cheapest way to pay a debt that is subject to the payment of interest is to pay it at the earliest day possible. An individual with insufficient capital, engaged in a lucrative business, may find it to his advantage to defer the payment of a debt and continue the payment of interest on the same with advantage to himself. In such a case, or in the case of a nation that has not the means to pay its debt at once, or in the immediate future, the scheme of funding the debt would, no doubt, work admirably. Not so, however, with a wealthy and prosperous people. A nation that pays its debt at once pays it the cheapest. The longer payment is deferred, and the more interest is paid, the dearer it becomes, and the more it costs to pay it. Of this seeming truism our people have become convinced, and are acting in pursuance thereof. I believe that from the moment a debt is paid, and the lower the rate of interest is paid, or the unpaid part thereof, in the interim, the less they will have to pay in the aggregate in its final extinguishment. Acting in accordance with the belief in this principle, our Government is now changing its 6 per cent. bonds for 5 per cent. stock; this latter being the lowest rate at which it is, at present, able to place its bonds. And it is now, almost daily, paying every dollar of its surplus revenue in redemption of its six per cent. bonds; thus not only reducing the principal of the debt, but saving the consequent payment of interest thereon.

Under these circumstances, the proposition comes to be: Has a Government in debt, that places its stocks at the lowest rate of interest possible, and that has the constant option to pay, and does pay, in addition to the interest any part of the principal that it has the means to pay, pays its debt in the shortest and cheapest way possible. All this considered, and figuring that can be made or done cannot be made to prove to my mind the contrary, any more than I could be made to comprehend by figures, how a man may lift himself by the waisband of his breeches. * * * * It is believed that by placing an existing debt that cannot be paid at once at the lowest rate of interest, and to pay the principal as fast as the means for its payment can be obtained, is the best that an individual or nation can do. The best investment of a surplus is to apply it in payment of a debt, thus not only reducing the principal of the debt, but the interest of the same. This course the Government of the United States is now pursuing. Mr. Jefferson laid it down as a sound principle in political economy that a national debt should be paid by the generation that created it. There is now every prospect that our people will follow this wise teaching to the letter. Whenever any other nation shall show better results in the payment of a national debt than this people has accomplished, whether it be by your, or by any other scheme, we will be happy to adopt the latter plan. In case your plan should be adopted, I have no doubt but Congress would gladly award you the five per cent. you claim in the fact saving that might be made in pursuance thereof over that now in practice for the payment of our national debt by our Government.

The Treasury Department has been the recipient of advice on the subject of debt-paying. In a few instances suits have been threatened, it being claimed that plans proposed had been adopted. All this absurdity might be disposed of, were such vigorous language as that employed by General Spinner freely used. It is also an answer to those who have insisted on perpetuating the debt, until another generation, under the pretense that we have done enough in bearing the direct burden of the war. The proposition that the cheapest way to pay a debt is to pay it speedily, is so clear, that it carries with it its own argument. The Government cannot expect its creditors to forgive any part of the principal. What it obligated to pay, it must pay. And it does not matter whether this payment is made in a month, or in a hundred years, it must be met, all the same. The only direction in which economy can be observed is in the saving of interest. Hence, if the debt is paid at once, all the intefest is saved. If, of necessity, payment is deferred, the interest adds so much to the gross amount to be ultimately paid. If the percentage of interest can be reduced, this represents a saving. But beyond this, it is not dignified nor proper for a government to go, especially, it cannot enter into trading schemes. The present policy of the Treasury Department embodies these thoughts. It is reducing the rate of interest, so far as practicable, and at the same time, paying the principal as rapidly as it can.

The class of considerations, on which the deferment of payment is based, refers to the importance of aiding the material development of the country, by relieving it, for a term of years, from direct taxation. A Government, must of necessity, derive its revenues from taxation, in some form. But it is justly claimed that this is so well guarded, that the material interests of the country do not suffer. Its chief revenues are from custom duties, and a tax on liquors, tobacco, and articles that are regarded as luxuries. As nearly as possible, even custom duties have been regulated, so as not to affect unfavorably, any class of people, or any form of material industry. Hence there is no force in the argument in behalf of deferred payment, while there is a decided reason for rapidly urging the payment of the debt. It is gratifying to know that this policy is being firmly and rapidly carried into effect, and that in a score of years we may fairly expect to see the end of our great war debt.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT SMITH, of North Carolina, has published a letter favoring the absolute repudiation of the State debt of $81,000,000.

THE Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Dawes intends resigning his seat in Congress to accept a Cabinet appointment.

THE Ohio Liberal Republicans desire to preserve an independent organization, and will issue a call for a mass convention to assemble at Columbus on August 6.

THE latest rumor about the Chief-Justiceship mentions the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, as a person very likely to receive the appointment.

ALBERT PRICE has been chosen by the Democrats of Mercer county as Representative Delegate to the next State Convention, and instructed to vote for Judge Trankey as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE Republicans of Indiana have put the following ticket in the field: Assembly, Daniel Ramey; Commissioner, S. G. Miller; Treasurer, Geo. H. Johnson; Jury Commissioner, John Robertson; Auditor, Joseph Griffith.

THE Republicans of Snyder county, on Saturday last, nominated B. F. Waggonseller for Senator, and George Alfred Schoch for Representative. The nominations are subject to the action of the district conferences.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* regards the proposition to nominate Colonel Robert W. Hughes as the railroad candidate for Governor of Virginia as looking rather bad for the would-like-to-be independent candidate, Governor Wise.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE declares his intention to retire altogether from politics upon the expiration of his present Senatorial term. He expresses himself warmly in favor of Alexander Henry for Mayor of Philadelphia during the centennial year.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY visited Atchison, Kansas, last week, and the *Champion* of that place reflected the assertion that he was fully determined never to have any connection with politics again, devoting himself hereafter strictly to his private business affairs.

A DISPATCH from Topeka, Kansas, says that the reports in circulation that the case of ex-Senator Pomeroy was presented to the Grand Jury and a bill of indictment ignored, are entirely untrue. The case was never presented to the Grand Jury, but will be prosecuted by information and not by an indictment.

IT is astonishing to note the number of candidates which present themselves for the various county offices to be elected throughout the State this fall. The dominant party in the different counties presents at least a dozen candidates for each office. Place-hunting, in a political sense, has become a profession.—*Phila. Press.*

FIFTY SEVEN delegates to the Maine Republican State Convention have thus far been elected in thirteen towns in Kennebec county, all of whom are favorable to Mr. Dingley's nomination for Governor. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates throughout the State have been returned, all but three of whom are in favor of Mr. Dingley.

BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, went down to Washington and took "his'n" only last week and took it home to Fall River, where he thinks it will do him good. Mr. Buffinton is a member of the next Congress, and will no doubt be on roll call just before Burchard on the question (which Burchard proposes) of refunding the whole. Will he vote aye?—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF Senators Chandler and Ferry, of Michigan, are honest men, as their office jobber at Grand Rapids says they are, to the extent of having refunded their salary grab, why don't their fellow Treasurer Spinner to say so? The mere word of the Grand Rapids office-jobber is not enough; and superlitious contempt under suspicion is not a trait of honesty.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WAG in the Ohio Constitutional Convention has introduced an amendment prohibiting office-holders or legislators from receiving free passes on railroads, free passes from any theatre or any place of amusement, free boarding from any hotel or restaurant keeper, presents of clothing from any merchant, and a free seat in any church, a free pass from any stage company, a free pass or ticket to any social ball or party, or a treat from any person.

HENRY A WISE, once the most untameable fire-eater of them all, is now a mild Conservative, if not an actual political philanthropist. The ex-Governor has separated from the Democratic party in Virginia and has joined the ranks of the Republican organization. In a letter he has just published he accuses its late associates of a design to declare a war of races—of white men against black—and announces his intention of giving a "cordial support to President Grant under certain conditions."

A SHOCKING accident happened at Ashland last Saturday to Miss Alice Potter, daughter of W. H. H. Potter. She was working about the stove, no other person being in that part of the house, when she was seized with a spasm and fell with her left arm in a kettle of boiling water and the other upon the stove. No one being present, and she being unable to extricate herself from the dangerous position, remained in that painful and awful condition for some time. The arm was so badly scalded that it was necessary to amputate it above the elbow.

THE clerks and doorkeeper of the House of Representatives purchased the chair of the presiding officer at the recent sale of furniture, and have presented it to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, with a letter saying: "We have thought it would be agreeable to you to possess this memento of congressional service, and are very happy to have the opportunity of presenting it to you as a slight token of our appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which ever marked your official intercourse with us, and to assure you of our very high personal regard."

THE reorganization of the Southern custom houses under the civil service rules is complete, and the saving effect in the expense of running offices is very great, ranging from a few per cent. at New Orleans to 50 per cent. at Mobile, Savannah, and Pensacola. The only large custom house in the country where reorganization has not been made are those at New York, Boston and Baltimore, but orders will soon be issued to have civil service rules applied to these as well as to those in the South and West, and to have the old officers graded.

CONGRESSMAN W. S. HOLMAN, of Indiana, has set himself right, in a published letter, on the back-pay swindle. He voted against the bill throughout, and now he says: "I did not receive, in any shape or form, one cent of the back pay, and never proposed doing so. I instructed the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives to have the money covered into the Treasury, and I was informed by General Spinner, United States Treasurer, by letter, that he had received the money from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and covered the same into the Treasury. General Spinner states in his letter that the amount was $4,460, being the $5,000, less $450, the mileage for the last Congress."

IT is not true that "a certain class of the members of the Constitutional Convention," as alleged by the Scranton *Republican*, bored the Legislature to increase their salaries; and so far as our observations went during the last session, we are convinced no effort was made by a single delegate to repeal the law which fixed the salary at $1,000. That repeal was the voluntary, just act of the Legislature, for the reason that every sensible and just man knew it was not sufficient. There is not a clerk or messenger in the employ of the State who works for $1,000 per annum, and therefore to ask men fit to serve in the Constitutional Convention to give up their private business, and work a year for $1,000, is pushing economy into the limits of absurdity, and demanding what is manifestly unjust. The action of the Convention in fixing the salary at $2,500 is sustained by reason and fair-dealing, and was strictly in accordance with law. The charge that delegates bored the Legislature into this power is alike indecent and untruthful, and ought not to be tolerated by journalists who have any respect for their profession and the truth.—*State Journal.*

OHIO ITEMS.

A WHITE woman at Troy, named Huntsinger, recently eloped with a negro, leaving a husband and four children in the lurch.

ZANESVILLE boys bathe in the reservoir which supplies the city with drinking water. The *Courier* objecting to this, shows a disposition to be too fastidious.

THE Youngstown *Register* announces: Mrs. Laura Hamilton, of this city, recovered the sum of $300 in Mahoning county, this week, in this county, in a suit brought against John Sparrow, of Poland, for selling her husband, Jesse, intoxicating liquors, contrary to law.

IN Stark county, one hundred and forty iron bridges have been erected, costing from one hundred to four thousand dollars each, and several more are under contract. In length, they vary from twelve to seventy-five feet, and the aggregate length is about a mile and a half.

THE Medina *Gazette* says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Cecelia Lewis, of Lodi, widow of William Lewis, in which she is charged with having administered poison to her husband with intent to kill, a month or so previous to his death by an accidental shot at the hands of Mrs. Lewis's brother.

AFTER the thunder stor

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 92⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115⅜.

CHOLERA at Cincinnati—clean our streets.

GEN. HOWARD wants the accounts of the Freedman's Bureau rigidly examined, as he is satisfied all will then be made plain.

THE great circular traveler, Audrew, of Tennessee, it is said, is making preparations to inflict himself upon the people as their Governor—if they will let him, which is hardly within the range of probability.

THE little disagreement between the Board of Guardians and the State Board of Charities in reference to giving statistics, has been amicably arranged, and the Guardians will comply with the law after the first of July.

THE member of the Constitutional Convention from Clarion county (Corbett) has doubtless been justly excoriated by the press in his neighborhood, at some time, judging from his ill-natured and untrue remarks concerning newspaper publishers, in the Convention yesterday, on the subject of the libel law.

CHINA, too, is wheeling into line, if the news be reliable, that the Government purposes to allow the developments of the mineral wealth of the land and the introduction of railroads and telegraphs and other aids to modern enterprise. How marvelous are the changes which the last few years have brought!

"EQUALIZATION" at last has reached the Courts in a tangible form, and the legal questions which have all along been hinted at, and by one side held up as a threat and by the other scoffed at, will likely be finally settled. The proceedings in the Court yesterday, as detailed in our local columns, will be found interesting reading matter for all real estate owners in the city.

THE veracious gentleman who purports to make us acquainted with the intentions of the government at Washington has again assured us that "the search for the Polaris is to be prosecuted immediately." In the dearth of other exciting topics, it may be well enough for an employment of the imagination in this way, but after we have been told that the Juanita has been selected for the work, and the Tigress has been decided upon, and again that there is talk of purchasing a new vessel, the situation becomes somewhat mixed, if not rather monotonous.

THE Modoc war, in its excitement, enveloped most other of our Indian affairs in a darkness that is just now being dispelled by fresh revelations in other quarters. The neat little bills for actual and consequential damages of over fifty millions of dollars, growing out of the aggressive operations of the Kickapoos, on the Texan frontier, will go to show that Captain Jack is not the only Indian deserving of a bounty in the way of a stout rope, but has plenty of equally condemnable brethren in the wigwams of his race. A little stretching now and then is a good policy to pursue in dealing with the wicked of all colors, either in New York or Texas.

THE travels of the great Shah of Persia in Europe remind one forcibly of some of that portrayed gorgeousness in the Arabian Knights' entertainments. While he is on the travel, it might be well to invite the illustrious oriental monarch to pay our shores a visit. If the trip might not prove agreeable to the Shah, still we have many new things to show him in Yankee dominions that Europe has not, and besides our people would be glad to see him, even if Barnum should be dispatched for him with a subpœna to appear before the American people. However, if he don't come this way, we must rest content, for a while at least, in the contemplation of Modoc Jack.

BISHOP THOMAS MORRIS, of the M. E. Church, at the tender age of seventy-nine, became a bridegroom, and the Church not being in full sympathy with his hymeneal proclivities, gently expressed its displeasure by reducing his salary from $3,500 to $1,500 annually. At least that's the story, and the Bishop remonstrates in a "card" to one of the Church papers, which has awakened a pretty discussion. Without entering into any argument upon the propriety of the Bishop's matrimonial experiment, it will strike the candid reader that the course pursued is rather a petty way of rebuking a venerable and a vigilant watchman on the walls of the Methodist Zion.

IF the Constitutional Convention believes in that not entirely fresh, but pretty true remark, that "the Press is the palladium of our liberties," it might do better in furnishing a clause for the new Constitution for the protection of the Press. The shape of the last article upon this subject, under discussion, compels the publisher to disprove malice in any publication reflecting upon a public officer, and then does not even grant the a Press fair start, because the clause does not provide that the mere fact of publishing is not itself evidence of malice. The article, as yet, has not been adopted, but when the time for final action come, the Convention ought to give the Press a fairer show.

THE people of the whole country will learn with deep regret of the serious and alarming illness of Mr. Vice President Wilson, who has succeeded in breaking down the fine physical constitution vouchsafed him by Providence, by means of excessive literary and mental work. He is but another instance of the fearful wear and tear the category of whose names embraces most of the more eminent statesmen, scholars, thinkers and talkers of the swift moving times in which we live. The nation boasts of but few men of Mr. Wilson's stamp, and his death would prove not only a great national loss to America, but to the cause of freedom, education and universal equality in all parts of the civilized world.

WE learn from a late number of the *National Republican*, published at the Capital, that citizens of the District of Columbia are stirring themselves in favor of extending the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from its present western terminus at Cumberland, to the Ohio river. Among other interesting data on this subject, there is reproduced a letter of date May 26th, written by Lewellyn Deane, Esq., addressed to Hon. Geo. W. Dyer, of the House of Delegates, Washington, D. C. This letter abounds with historical reminiscences, extending back to the time of Washington's exploration of the routes for connecting the Potomac with the Ohio river, and also with useful data in relation to the engineering character of the different proposed routes, &c. The distance to Pittsburgh is stated to be 150 miles less than by the James river route to the Ohio, and the cost some $30,000,000 less. The merits of this shorter and cheaper route are well presented by Mr. Deane. The whole subject is one in which the press and people of this city should promptly manifest an interest, and all needful aid and co-operation should be extended to those in Maryland and the District who are just now pressing it on the consideration of a select Congressional Committee on "Transportation Routes to the Seaboard."

A NUMBER of newspapers having censured General Davis for a letter written by him concerning the captured Modocs, the Philadelphia *Ledger* justly comes to his defense. It says General Davis has done the country good service, but has been unwise enough to write a letter which does not please everybody. Straightway his service is forgotten, and there is a general onslaught made upon him on account of his injudicious epistle. General Scott damaged his fame as a letter writer in the same way, and brought upon himself great vexation, including his defeat for the Presidency. Either one of them might well be pardoned a great many "slips of the pen," in consideration of the better work they did for the country in the line of their profession. Davis took up the Modoc war after a number of humiliating failures, some of which were serious disasters, involving the slaughter of large numbers of our soldiers. Captain Jack was master of the situation, and the news of his success spread throughout the Indian country by Indian runners, threatened a general Indian war. *Without the loss of another man*, Gen. Davis, by his skillful management, captured the whole Modoc band and brought the bloody war to a close, evolved success from disheartening defeat, and checked the spirit of revolt among all the adjacent tribes. Now, all this to be instantly forgotten, because, in a letter, he did not use the right word in the right place. There is an old time proverb about "republics" and "ingratitude."

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The colored people of this county and vicinity propose to celebrate, in a few days, the anniversary of their enfranchisement. The organization, during the Presidential canvass last year, of marching clubs, gives them the nucleus, around which to gather the material for an imposing procession. Three years ago the occasion was first celebrated. The procession through the city was unique, and the interest general and profound. The lapse of a few years has only served to deepen, in the minds of the colored people, an appreciation of the privileges conferred upon them; and we look to the coming anniversary for a fuller expression of this feeling than the first celebration gave. We notice that the interest manifested is very decided, and believe the demonstration will be in every way creditable.

The enfranchisement of the colored race in this country, by the Republican party, was one of the noblest expressions of magnanimity and confidence ever shown toward a servile race. The liberation of serfs in Russia was unattended with any similar conferment of privilege. Nor was it felt that here the mere fact of freedom involved as a legal necessity the enfranchisement of the colored race. The theory that suffrage is a national right, has never been entertained in this country. It is a conferred privilege, and has always been restricted by limitations and conditions. Originally a freehold was the condition of suffrage,—then age, and always citizenship. Limitations are placed around the privilege of citizenship,—time, declaration of intention being elements. Thus it will be seen that our theory of citizenship and suffrage did not necessarily lead to the immediate and unconditional conferment of the franchise. It was an act of grace, inspired, it is true, by a number of patriotic considerations, the outgrowth of the war,—yet an act of grace, nevertheless. Thus, speedily, after the war was over, the Republican party attested the sincerity of its anti-slavery record, by giving to the freedmen the right of suffrage.

It will be remembered that this question was very anxiously discussed, and the propriety of an indiscriminate conferment of the franchise was very elaborately considered. The famous demand of Mr. Greeley for general amnesty and impartial suffrage involved a limitation of this privilege. That is, he proposed only to deal with the colored race equally with the ex-rebels. General amnesty was to be precedent to the grant of suffrage, and this was to be impartial,—to include rebels and freedmen alike. It even received narrower interpretation still,—that of tutelage for the colored race; but Mr. Greeley interpreted it as we state above. Such a policy would have been an offence to the colored race, as well as to the loyal sentiment of the country. It involved the pardon of criminals whose offence against humanity and the laws of the country, reached to heaven. After this, even, it embraced favor to the rebel element, equal in any sense, and if we include intelligence and familiarity with political arts, superior to those conferred on colored people who had even fought for the perpetuity of the Union. The country wisely resisted, and the rebel element was allowed a probation of citizenship, and the colored people were at once admitted to the right of suffrage.

Another element in this discussion was the unfamiliarity of those who had been slaves, with political methods, and particularly the issues of the day. The fear was entertained that their old masters would assert an undue influence, and that thus an element of political power would be put in the hands of the Secessionists. The loyalty of the blacks was not doubted-but it was a problem whether they had sufficient sagacity to detect the schemes of the older-time politicians of the South. All these fears seem absurd now, in the light of the events of the past three years, but they were natural at the time. The most trying duty that falls on us, in any relation of life, is that of forecasting the future. Our lack of prescience, and the multiform influences known to exist, rendered many extremely fearful of what was thought to be an experment. There were no precedents to guide, and no absolute certainty of the result.

It was known, too, that there was some prejudice within the ranks of the Republican party, against the measure, while the Democracy united were against it. The political effect of the movement was uncertain. It was fair to estimate that at least the first vote of the colored people would be cast with the Republican party, although this was contested, as regards the South. But would there be enough votes estranged to balance the colored vote? If so, the effect of the measure would be to strengthen the Democratic party. Should it result in the election of that party to power, the fruits of the war would be lost, and unknown evils incurred. Such was the reasoning, and those who went through it all will remember that a high grade of moral courage was required to face the responsibility.

In favor of granting enfranchisement were two potent arguments. The ballot logically followed freedom, and would aid in protecting and defending it; and it was *right*. The usual questions of citizenship, as applied to foreigners, did not come up. These colored people were natives, were in thorough sympathy with freedom, and many of them had fought in our fiercest battles. If they were not enfranchised, and by any accident the Democracy should again secure power, they might practically enslave them. Indeed, it was currently rumored, that in the event of securing national power, they would ignore, if they could not repeal, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Once enfranchised, and this could not be done. But above all else, it was *right*, and the party chose to brave danger for the sake of its principles. President Grant recommended, and Congress submitted, the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. This was ratified, and in the highest sense, the colored people became citizens, with equal rights and privileges with the whites under the law. They have honored their calling thus far. Representatives of their race have filled honored positions in the State and Nation. Their future is bright with promise, and they do well to rejoice, on the return of the anniversary of their enfranchisement.

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IF has long been the theory of Mr. Joseph Bird of Mount Auburn, Mass., that a great deal of water is wasted in the extinguishment of fires. To prove this, he gave a series of experiments on the 9th inst., before President Eliot and several professors of Harvard University. Nine empty rosin barrels, with heads and bottoms knocked out and filled with shavings, were set on fire, when the flames were extinguished by a very small quantity of water thrown on the exposed sides of the barrels. A large pile of rosin carrels, ten or twelve feet high, was then fired, and the fire extinguished by throwing on them about a bucketful of water by a double-acting hand-pump, through a pipe with an eighth inch nozzle. A frame building, eight feet by ten and eight feet high, filled with combustibles, was then fired, and the fire, which burned very fiercely, extinguished in one minute by one tubful of water. The experiments were thought to be very successful.

PERSONAL NOTES.

THE Czarowitch and wife are visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

A SPECIAL from Berlin says that Emperor William in a few days will have regained his usual health.

PROF. VON DOLLINGER has been chosen President of the Bavarian Academy of Science, vice Baron von Liebig, deceased.

WHITELAW REID and E. C. Stedman delivers the address and poem before the literary societies of Dartmouth, on the 25th inst.

MR. O'KELLY has arrived at Santoni, province of Santander, in the custody of the Spanish authorities. His effects were sealed by the United States Consul at Santander.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to raise a substantial testimonial to Dr. Charles Mackay, in recognition of his political and literary services. The president of the movement is the Marquis of Lorne.

MR. RICHARD C. MANNING, of Salem, Mass., owns a square of glass, taken from a window in his grandfather's house, on which Nathaniel Hawthorne, years ago, wrote his name with a diamond.

THE remains of Bishop Hopkins, the first Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, were removed from Burlington, on Tuesday, to the new cemetery at Rock Point, where a fine monument has been erected.

A WASHINGTON special says that Ex-President Johnson proposes to run for Governor of Tennessee this fall, and has hopes of his election, and that promotion to the United States Senate will speedily follow.

MR JAMES VICK of Rochester, has issued his catalogue for the present season, which contains information of value and interest to all floriculturists. In the fall he will present to his patrons a superb edition of his annual catalogue of seeds and bulbs.

A PREDICTION, sent to the Pope early in April of the downfall of two great personages between the 15th of March—the 25th of March and the 25th of May—is considered by the *Gazette de France* to have been fulfilled by the tumble of Amadeus and M. Thiers.

IT is related of Mr. Fillmore that, while Vice President of the United States, during the sitting of the Senate, he invariably recognized Senator Sevier, when rising to speak, as the Senator from Arkansas, while he recognized Senator Ashley as the Senator from Arkansas, pronouncing the name of the State according to the manner of the Senators respectively.

AN official inventory of the effects of the late Edwin Forrest is just completed, and shows the total value of goods, chattels, credits, &c., to be $420,384. Among the items are jewelry, $1,000; pictures, &c., $71,380; household furniture, pictures, &c., at Springbrook Mansion, $7,844; wines at Board and Master, $250; securities deposited, $183,465; cash in fidelity, $8,256.

GENERAL GRANGANIER, being unable to find any other conveyance from the Versailles station to the chamber, lately, was forced to accept Gambetia's offer of a seat in a vehicle in which were himself and the radicals, Challem-Lacour and Brelay. His reception by his unrepublican colleagues, when he alighted with his companions, gave him much trouble to explain how he had come so cosmort with the radicals.

OSCAR II., crowned "King of Sweden and also of the Goths and Vandals," will embark at Trondjem in the St. Olaf frigate, the largest ship of the Norwegian navy, to visit North Cape, the most northern point in Europe. No King has been there since Christian IV. of Denmark and Norway, who was interested to building up trade and fisheries in that quarter 250 years ago. On the 8th of July King Oscar will receive the Norwegian crown at Trondjem.

TWO weddings are to take place shortly in Paris between American young ladies and Europeans. Miss Pauline Howard is to marry a Belgian, the Baron d'Alte. The ceremony takes place at St. Philip de Roule; the wedding tour, California, via. New York. Miss Mary Peck, of Hartford, Conn., marries Capt. de Nassey, an Italian officer who served during our war on the staff of Gen. Hancock. The ceremony takes place at the Madeleine. Miss Peck's trousseau is the perfection of taste and beauty.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN J. A. BARBER, of Wisconsin, who was hesitating about the disposition of his back pay, being "in doubt whether to be a fool or a knave," has ceased to be both by returning the money to its only rightful place, the United States Treasury.

KANSAS seems to have a superabundance of the stuff Senators are made of. Among the many candidates mentioned for Caldwell's vacant seat are Gov. Osborne, Judge Lowe, I. S. Kalloch, James M. Harvey, Lieut. Gov. Stover, Sidney Clark, and James D. Snoddy.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. H. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

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SIR JAMES ETHE in his well-known little book, mentions three curious cases of idiosyncrasy—the case of a gentleman who could not eat a single strawberry with impunity; the case of another whose head would become frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare; the case of a third who would inevitably have an attack of gout a few hours after eating fish. Let us add to this the instance of a clergyman who always fainted when he heard read a certain verse in Jeremiah.

News Militarische Blatter, the new military journal, gives some items relative to the Mauser rifle, henceforth to be adopted in the German army. It requires less time for loading than either the needle-gun or the chassepot. It is able to carry 250 yards when under favorable circumstances and in the best condition. Why the change has been made does not appear; but it may, in part or at least, be owing to a certain clumsiness interfering with the effect of the needle-gun.

IF has long been the theory of Mr. Joseph Bird of Mount Auburn, Mass., that a great deal of water is wasted in the extinguishment of fires. To prove this, he gave a series of experiments on the 9th inst., before President Eliot and several professors of Harvard University. Nine empty rosin barrels, with heads and bottoms knocked out and filled with shavings, were set on fire, when the flames were extinguished by a very small quantity of water thrown on the exposed sides of the barrels. A large pile of rosin carrels, ten or twelve feet high, was then fired, and the fire extinguished by throwing on them about a bucketful of water by a double-acting hand-pump, through a pipe with an eighth inch nozzle. A frame building, eight feet by ten and eight feet high, filled with combustibles, was then fired, and the fire, which burned very fiercely, extinguished in one minute by one tubful of water. The experiments were thought to be very successful.

PERSONAL NOTES.

THE Czarowitch and wife are visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

A SPECIAL from Berlin says that Emperor William in a few days will have regained his usual health.

PROF. VON DOLLINGER has been chosen President of the Bavarian Academy of Science, vice Baron von Liebig, deceased.

WHITELAW REID and E. C. Stedman delivers the address and poem before the literary societies of Dartmouth, on the 25th inst.

MR. O'KELLY has arrived at Santoni, province of Santander, in the custody of the Spanish authorities. His effects were sealed by the United States Consul at Santander.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to raise a substantial testimonial to Dr. Charles Mackay, in recognition of his political and literary services. The president of the movement is the Marquis of Lorne.

MR. RICHARD C. MANNING, of Salem, Mass., owns a square of glass, taken from a window in his grandfather's house, on which Nathaniel Hawthorne, years ago, wrote his name with a diamond.

THE remains of Bishop Hopkins, the first Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, were removed from Burlington, on Tuesday, to the new cemetery at Rock Point, where a fine monument has been erected.

A WASHINGTON special says that Ex-President Johnson proposes to run for Governor of Tennessee this fall, and has hopes of his election, and that promotion to the United States Senate will speedily follow.

MR JAMES VICK of Rochester, has issued his catalogue for the present season, which contains information of value and interest to all floriculturists. In the fall he will present to his patrons a superb edition of his annual catalogue of seeds and bulbs.

A PREDICTION, sent to the Pope early in April of the downfall of two great personages between the 15th of March—the 25th of March and the 25th of May—is considered by the *Gazette de France* to have been fulfilled by the tumble of Amadeus and M. Thiers.

IT is related of Mr. Fillmore that, while Vice President of the United States, during the sitting of the Senate, he invariably recognized Senator Sevier, when rising to speak, as the Senator from Arkansas, while he recognized Senator Ashley as the Senator from Arkansas, pronouncing the name of the State according to the manner of the Senators respectively.

AN official inventory of the effects of the late Edwin Forrest is just completed, and shows the total value of goods, chattels, credits, &c., to be $420,384. Among the items are jewelry, $1,000; pictures, &c., $71,380; household furniture, pictures, &c., at Springbrook Mansion, $7,844; wines at Board and Master, $250; securities deposited, $183,465; cash in fidelity, $8,256.

GENERAL GRANGANIER, being unable to find any other conveyance from the Versailles station to the chamber, lately, was forced to accept Gambetia's offer of a seat in a vehicle in which were himself and the radicals, Challem-Lacour and Brelay. His reception by his unrepublican colleagues, when he alighted with his companions, gave him much trouble to explain how he had come so cosmort with the radicals.

OSCAR II., crowned "King of Sweden and also of the Goths and Vandals," will embark at Trondjem in the St. Olaf frigate, the largest ship of the Norwegian navy, to visit North Cape, the most northern point in Europe. No King has been there since Christian IV. of Denmark and Norway, who was interested to building up trade and fisheries in that quarter 250 years ago. On the 8th of July King Oscar will receive the Norwegian crown at Trondjem.

TWO weddings are to take place shortly in Paris between American young ladies and Europeans. Miss Pauline Howard is to marry a Belgian, the Baron d'Alte. The ceremony takes place at St. Philip de Roule; the wedding tour, California, via. New York. Miss Mary Peck, of Hartford, Conn., marries Capt. de Nassey, an Italian officer who served during our war on the staff of Gen. Hancock. The ceremony takes place at the Madeleine. Miss Peck's trousseau is the perfection of taste and beauty.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN J. A. BARBER, of Wisconsin, who was hesitating about the disposition of his back pay, being "in doubt whether to be a fool or a knave," has ceased to be both by returning the money to its only rightful place, the United States Treasury.

KANSAS seems to have a superabundance of the stuff Senators are made of. Among the many candidates mentioned for Caldwell's vacant seat are Gov. Osborne, Judge Lowe, I. S. Kalloch, James M. Harvey, Lieut. Gov. Stover, Sidney Clark, and James D. Snoddy.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. H. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Mabley, Solicitor.

THE GAMBLER'S HOME

BY WILL CARLETON.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' all is through;
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and give my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair I thought I should grow in;
And if I do not know myself they'll get me there again.
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm going home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy like since first day I come down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week it somehow galls and frets.
I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper-salt and gray—
I'll have it on in half a jiff when I get home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give 'em leave to match him if they can;
It's fun to see him strut about and try to be a man:
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'd ever want to see;
And then they laugh because I think the child resembles me.
The little rogue! He goes for me like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out when I get home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God could pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, she says that handsome face will some day make a stir,
And then I laugh because she thinks the child resembles her.
She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me any way,
And light my heart up with her smiles when I go home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon the earth a fellow knows it when
He's been away from home a week and then gets back again.
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often I'll be bound
Some home-sick fellow meets his folks and hugs 'em all around.
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven is just ahead of me—I'm going home to-day.

Bungling Executions.

While capital punishment has the sanction of our laws, the infliction of torture has not. If men must be hanged, the execution of the penalty should be intrusted to experts. At all events, no such cruel bungling as occurred at Paris, Ky., on Friday, should be allowed. As our dispatches have mentioned, the rope was too long, so that in falling through the drop the feet of the culprit, Duncan, touched the ground. The rope was cut and tied again, after the criminal had ascended the scaffold. This time the executioner succeeded in putting an end to the victim's life, but only by the slow process of strangulation. Just before the second attempt was made a glass of ice water was placed to the victim's lips. It may be thought morbid humanity to narcotize a man before hanging him, but it looks something like an approach to the opposite extreme to revive his sensibility by giving him a cooling drink a minute or two before he is put to death. Justice should be vindicated, but this can be done without needless barbarity. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE autobiography of Matilda Heron, the actress, is said to be full of startling experiences and extraordinary situations. Some of its chapters are very severe upon her late husband, Robert Stoepel, who she handles without gloves She also makes, it is reported, other disclosures which must be very unpleasant to many of her contemporaries.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District.
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District.
S. J. WALKINSHAW, Pittsburgh.
County Districts.
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. E. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Dier.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

To the Heads of Families.

You will observe that the few lines here are written on behalf of a medicine of great value, called DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. There are thousands within our knowledge who have used it not only for Consumption, but for various other chronic diseases, with the most marked benefit, and in most cases resulting in a complete restoration to health. There is nothing at all strange about this. Dr. Keyser is a thoroughly educated physician: he has devoted the greatest part of his life to the study of lung diseases, and having cured himself, like a true philanthropist, goes to work to cure his fellow men. His cures are numerous, and may be found in every direction, both in and around the city of Pittsburgh.

The treatise which he has published is full of valuable matter to the sick and to the well; the former can read it as a guide to their restoration to health, whilst the latter can use it to prevent them from failing into incurable sickness. It can be had free by addressing him at his medical office, 167 Liberty street.

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Cures Paralysis, Rheumatism Neuralgia, all Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Dyspepsia, and regulates the Bowels, cleanses the Blood, imparts Life and Vitality to the digestive organs, and invigorates the whole nervous system.

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REAL BARGAINS
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.

HOME NEWS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the Eighth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh commenced in Trinity Church. Last year it was held in St. Paul's Church at Erie, Pa. The opening exercises were both impressive and interesting. The attendance of clergymen and lay delegates was quite large. Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot conducted the services. Rev. R. S. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, Pa., delivered an able sermon upon the responsibility of the church ministry. His text was the first verse of the fourth chapter of First Corinthians, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." Communion service was held at the close of the sermon.

When the devotional exercises were over, Rev. Scarborough nominated Rev. R. J. Coster for Secretary, and Rev. Robert C. Caswell was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Bishop Kerfoot introduced Right Rev. Mr. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana, to the Convention, and on motion of Mr. Burgwin, a welcome was extended to him, and an invitation to a seat at the right hand of the presiding officer.

The following regular committees were appointed by the Bishop:

Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats—Revs. White, Vincent and Bellam.

Committee on Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats—Messrs. Church, Houston and Kelso.

Committee on Admission of Parishes—Rev. Henry S. Getz, Mr. Josiah King and Mr. George Barton.

Committee on State of the Church—Revs. Finch, Rafter, Bylesby and Messrs. Harris, Hill and Hart.

Committee on Canons—Rev. John Scarborough, R. S. Golden, Esq., and Mr. Hill Burgwin.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, Mr. G. D. Hart and Mr. J. B. McKennan.

On motion of Rev. Getz, the clergymen in attendance from other dioceses were admitted to seats.

The Bishop called Rev. J. F. Spalding to the chair. On motion of Mr. Burgwin, a committee consisting of Revs. Scarborough, Page, McConnell and Messrs. Burgwin and Church was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of gratitude for the recovery of the Bishop.

On motion of Mr. John H. Shoenberger, Rev. J. F. Spalding was elected President.

Below we give a list of the Clergymen and Lay Deputies in attendance:

CLERGYMEN.

Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot,	Rev. Henry Purdon,
D. D., L. L. D.	Rev. R. S. Smith,
Rt. Rev. Bishop Talbot,	Rev. J. F. Spaulding,
of Indiana.	Rev. M. A. Tolman,
Rev. Wm. Adderly,	Rev. W. White, D. D.,
Rev. R. Avery,	Rev. R. J. Coster,
Rev. Thos. Crumpton,	Rev. G. C. Rafter,
Rev. Wm. Hilton,	Rev. H. H. Loring,
Rev. D. C. James,	Rev. Jos. D. Wilson,
Rev. R. B. Killikelly, D. D.,	Rev. J. C. McCandless,
Rev. Henry Mackay,	Rev. A. Kerfoot,
Rev. D. C. Page, D. D.	Rev. J. Scarborough, D. D.
Rev. C. C. Parker,	Rev. T. S. Bellam,
Rev. R. S. Seymour,	Rev. S. B. Mooers,
Rev. W. Preston, D. D.,	Rev. J. T. Protheroe,
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.,	Rev. P. V. Finch,
Rev. John A. Dooris,	Rev. Geo. W. Easter,
Rev. J. K. Mendenhall,	Rev. J. P. Norman, M. D.
Rev. H. S. Chevers,	Rev. Geo. W. Dunbar,
Rev. George Hall,	Rev. C. A. Stevenson,
Rev. R. C. Caswall,	Rev. Wm. R. Mackay,
Rev. Wm. Ballard,	Rev. C. N. Spalding
Rev. O. S. Taylor,	Rev. Thomas White,
Rev. Edmund Roberts,	Rev. R. D. W. C. Howard,
Rev. Percival Beckett,	Rev. S. D. Day,
Rev. DeWitt C. Bylesby,	Rev. H. W. Spalding,
Rev. W. G. W. Lewis,	Rev. Joseph Barbers,
Rev. Boyd Vincent,	Rev. Joel Clark,
Rev. S. D. McConnell,	Rev. W. J. Miller.
Rev. H. S. Getz,	

LAY DEPUTIES.

Trinity Church, Pittsburgh—J. H. Shoenberger, Josiah King and Hon. Wilson McCandless.

St. Paul's Church, Pittsburgh—Geo. Parry, Wm. Barnes and Dr. L. H. Harris.

Christ Church, Allegheny—W. H. Barnes, P. H. Miller and James Reddin.

St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh—F. A. Brunot, Jr. W. Woodward and George H. Thurston.

St. James' Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Kyle and George McCandless.

Grace Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Halpin, Edward Swart, Sr., and John S. McMillin.

St. Mark's Church, Pittsburgh—Jno. Hughes, John Wiler and John H. Alker.

Calvary Church, Pittsburgh—George R. White, T. M. Howard and Jos. H. Hill.

St. John's Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Yaney, John Chiselett and A. L. Pearson.

St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh—Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones and Chas. Colton.

St. Stephen's Church, Sewickley—D. T. McCabe, W. G. Dallas and William Kimball.

Emmanuel Church, Allegheny—Jas. C. Doane, Philip Wilson and Malcolm Hay.

Good Shepherd—J. W. Paul, George Barker and R. L. France.

St. Paul's Church, Kittanning—E. S. Golden, John W. Rohner and F. G. Schotte.

Christ's Church, New Brighton—Benj. Wilde, G. L. Ebethardt and John B. Hays.

Christ's Church, Meadville—J. E. McFarland, Pearson Church and J. Clifton Marcy.

St. John's Church, Erie—B. B. Vincent, Henry Souther and Wm. C. Kelso.

St. John's Church, Erie—William Nicholson, George Burton and Adam Acheson.

Cross and Crown, Erie—Eugene Metz, and Robert Hetherington.

Christ Church, Brownsville—N. B. Bowman, John Johnson and W. R. Bowman.

Trinity Church, New Haven—George A. Torrence, M. C. Bryant and E. V. Goodchild.

St. Peter's Church, Butler—Wm. Scott, Henry Woodward and Robert Neilson.

Church Intercessor, Sugar Hill—John Brian and Joseph Barber.

St. John's Church, Franklin—Thomas Algeo, James M. Brodin and D. D. Grant.

Christ Church, Oil City—Joseph W. Weller A. J. Greenfield and W. J. Brundred.

Trinity Church, Warren—J. K. Palmer, T. H. Rockwell and John M. Wood.

Christ Church, Tidioute—David W. Clarke and James H. Pitt.

St. John's Church, West Brownsville—J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., L. M. Bulger and P. M. Stibbett.

St. Michael's Church, Wayne township—Joseph Stockdale, Alex. Stewart and Michael Campbell.

St. Peter's Church, Butler—John M. Purviance, Jacob Zeigler and Louis Z. Mitchell.

St. Peter's Church, Uniontown — Alfred Howell, John D. Roddy and Alonzo P. Bowie, M. D.

Trinity Church, Washington—G. S Hart, W. B. McKennan and May Grayson.

Christ's Church, Greensburg—Jos. H. Kuhns, A. L. Waugaman and J. W. Barrett.

All Saints' Church, Pittsburgh—W. P. Marshall.

The next business in order was the reading of the address of Bishop Kerfoot. It was very interesting and comprehensive, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The address commenced by referring to the long and severe illness from which the Bishop had been suffering since the last day of January and frequently regretting that he had not been able to attend to his duties as he would like to have done. The decease of Rev. George Slattery, rector of Christ church, Greensburg, who died in September last, was referred to in fitting terms, and an appropriate tribute paid to his memory. To the ministers who had rendered him personal assistance during his illness the Bishop returned his warmest thanks. A very important question treated of in the address was the division of the Diocese, which the Bishop foresaw must take place before many more years. He referred to the prosperity that had attended the Diocese since its organization, and particularly to its advancement in the last year, being its seventh. By the time the decade was completed it might be that the interests of the Church would demand the division of the Diocese, and if such proved to be the case, and the ministers were willing, the Bishop would not oppose it. The city mission work was referred to, and the good results attending it. The question of the establishment of a Diocesan school "for our sons" was submitted for the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the members of the Convention. The Bishop deemed it a very important one. The address closed by stating that the Bishop was compelled by the advice of his physician to suspend from any further labor, that it was necessary to a complete recovery of health, and perhaps to life itself.

The election of officers was the next business that came up, when Mr. Day withdrew the name of Mr. G. T. Van Ingen as a nominee for Treasurer. On motion of Rev. Dr. Scarborough, the balloting for officers was dispensed with and the nominees elected. Mr. Jackson was nominated for Treasurer, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. R. S. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund—Malcolm Hay, Esq.

Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Joseph H. Hill

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thos. Crumpton,	Mr. J. H. Schoenberger,
D. D., Pres.,	Mr. Hill Burgwin,
Rev. Jno. Scarborough,	Mr. Thos. M. Howe.
D. D.,	
Rev. B. F. Brooke,	
D. D.,	

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Malcolm Hay,	Josiah King,
W. H. Byram,	H. J. Lynch.

CLERICAL DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. Jno. Scarborough,	Rev. M. A. Tolman,
Rev. J. T. Spaulding,	Rev. H. S. Getz.

LAY DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Jno. H. Shoenberger,	Hill Burgwin,
Geo. W. Cass,	H. B. Vincent.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. W. White, D. D.,	E. S. Golden,
Rev. R. S. Smith,	Josiah King,
Rev. G. W. G. Lewis,	Malcolm Hay,
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.,	W. C. Kelso.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DIOCESE OF PITTSBURGH.

Hill Burgwin,	John H. Shoenberger,
Joseph H. Hill,	J. P. Henderson,
James Bredin,	W. W. Smith,
Alfred Howell,	Reuben Miller.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Rev. P. V. Finch,	John H. Shoenberger,
Rev. De Witt C. Bylesby,	T. M. Howe,
Rev. W. White, D. D.,	W. W. Smith,
Rev. H. S. Getz,	W. C. Kelso,
Rev. Geo. C. Rafter,	E. S. Golden.

TRUSTEES OF GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. R. J. Coster,	John H. Shoenberger,
Rev. M. A. Tolman,	Geo. W. Cass,
Rev. J. F. Spaulding,	Hill Burgwin.
Rev. W. White, D. D.,	
Rev. J. Scarborough,	

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. King and a resolution offered by Mr. Slay was adopted referring again to the Finance Committee, the subject of the Bishop's expenses. The following we take from the Finance Committee's report:

On the first day of June, 1872, the Christmas Fund amounted to $1,069.22. During the past year, twenty-six Parishes have contributed to it $795.78, and $525.09 has been paid out to its beneficiaries, leaving the Fund on the first of June, 1873, $1,339.00 in the hands of Joseph H. Hill, the Treasurer, bearing interest.

The Episcopal Fund now amounts to the sum of $48,368.97; which amount includes $1,824.43 notes given by subscribers to the Fund in settlement of their subscriptions, and $2,610.00, contributed towards the purchase of the Bishop's house and lot, in order to relieve him to some extent from the payment of rent. It is safely and prudently invested in the manner shown in the Treasurer's report, and is substantially unchanged from last year. The income received during the past year has been $2,561.50.

The total of the schedule of assessments upon the parishes of the sums necessary to be raised by assessment for the year from June 1, 1872, to May 31, 1874, inclusive, is as follows: For Convention and Diocesan expenses, $700; for Bishop's salary, $2,000; total, $2,700.

The report of the Committee on the state of the Bishop's health was, on motion of Dr. Page, ordered to be printed in all the city papers. The following are the resolutions:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to prepare a resolution which should embody the sense of the Convention touching the partial recovery of the Bishop of the Diocese from his recent severe illness, and expressing the hope that he will soon be entirely restored to health and strength, beg leave to report as follows:

This Convention desires to put on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude to Almighty God for that he has mercifully spared the life of their beloved Bishop and brought him safely through a most trying and anxious sickness.

They rejoice that he is able once more to be present among them though still unfeebled, and they now confidently anticipate his final and complete restoration. They beg leave to assure him of their increasing confidence and love; and, while his ministrations and presence in the Diocese are sadly missed, they beg him not to regard the work of restoration by over anxiety, or a too speedy resumption of official duties.

As in the past months he has been often and solemnly remembered in our prayers, and we will continue our intercessions till our whole desire be granted.

[Signed,]

JOHN SCARBOROUGH,
DAVID C. PAGE,
S. D. MCCONNELL,
HILL BURGWIN,
PEARSON CHURCH.

On motion of Mr. Hay it was decided that the next annual Convention would be held in Trinity Church, this city.

SUPERINTENDENT'S CONFERENCE.

State Superintendant Wickersham and a Number of County Superintendents in Session Yesterday.

At the Union Depot Hotel arrived yesterday morning, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Education. Mr. H. H Houck, Deputy and Mr. R. Curry, Assistant Deputy. These gentlemen came here to hold a private consultation with the County Superintendents of Western Pennsylvania in regard to educational subjects and to compare notes. In the afternoon the consultation was called in the Ordinary of the Hotel. The following counties were represented:

Allegheny—A. T. Donthett.
Armstrong—A. D. Glenn.
Beaver—J. L. McKnight.
Butler—R. H. Young.
Cambria—Thos. J. Chapman.
Fayette—J. F. Gibbon.
Greene—T. J. Stevenson.
Indiana—Samuel Wolf.
Lawrence—Thos. Aiken.
Somerset—D. W. Will.
Westmoreland—H. M. Jones.
Washington—Wm. G. Fee.

The Superintendant and his deputies were present and several addresses were made. The nature of their deliberations was kept a secret, as the meeting was one of an entirely private nature.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Through the Pan Handle Trestle Work, a Distance of Thirty Feet, at Temperanceville, and is Killed.

Last evening about eight o'clock a terrible accident occured at Temperanceville, on the Pan Handle road trestle work. At that time a man was walking the track, when a train came along, and he dropped down between the timber, holding on to one of the ties with his hands. As the train was passing he was compelled to let go his hold from exhaustion, and dropped down into the ravine below, injuring him so severely that he died a short time after. The party appeared to be rather a young man, but no one in the vicinity seemed to know him. From papers found upon his person it is supposed that his name is Robinson, and that he is an insurance agent whose residence is in Cleveland. Some parties in the vicinity appear to think that this was no accident, but a clear case of suicide.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Four Children Killed by the Explosion of a Can of Blasting Powder.

On Tuesday morning in Steubenville, Ohio, a terrible explosion occurred at the intersection of Fourth and Fifth streets, by which four children lost their lives. It appears that George Edmond, a miner, some time ago bought a fifty pound can of blasting powder, which he placed in his bedroom to use as was needed. Tuesday morning he went to work and Mrs. Edmonds had occasion to go out, she left the children up in that room. It is supposed that they got some matches and in playing around the powder set it on fire, causing a terrible explosion and setting the house on fire. The oldest child, a girl eight years old was instantly killed, but the other three, the youngest a mere baby, lingered for some time in terrible agony. The explosion caused a terrible excitement in town. The parents of the children are frantic with grief.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating in the Monongahela River—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Saltsburg on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Monongahela river above that point. The body was that of a man apparently about fifty years of age, his hair was gray and the top of his head was somewhat bald. He had been in the water but a short time, and his coat and vest were found lying upon the bank but a short distance from where the body was discovered. All the evidence produced tended to show that it was a case of suicide. The deceased was seen about Saltsburg, but was not known there. He had nothing about his person that would lead to his identity.

J. M. Leigher & Co., 131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We sell a better instrument for less money than any other house, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and by this method we are so increasing our business that it bids fair soon to rival that of any other establishment west of New York. We sell instrumentsat such low prices and on such easy terms, that the possession of a Piano or Organ is within the reach of all.

Pianos sold by others at $400 we sell for $275
Pianos sold by others at $450 we sell for $300
Pianos sold by others at $500 we sell for $350
Pianos sold by others at $600 we sell for $500
Organs " " " 125 " " " $100
Organs " " " 150 " " " $125
Organs " " " 200 " " " $150
Organs " " " 300 " " " $200

We sell pianos, organs, stools and cover's as cheap as can be bought in New York.

Remember we do not offer these special inducements because our instruments are in anyway inferior; but to prove to you that we handle nothing but first class instruments, we agree to ship either piano or organ to any responsible person, who can not call at our rooms, with the privilege of examining and testing it before paying for it, and if not satisfactory, to be returned at our expense. This shows you that we know our instruments to be first-class. We simply rely on the instrument to advertise itself. We will take old instruments in part pay for new ones.

J. M. LEIGHNER & CO.,
131 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Losing Money Through the Mails.

We have made reference heretofore to losses through the mails, and the following letter, received from a subscriber, is pertinent:

DAWSON, PA., June 10, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the GAZETTE I noticed your reference to the loss of letters. On the 2d inst. I sent you a two dollar bill and two fifteen cent pieces for two WEEKLY GAZETTES. The rest of the club came since, but these papers are not in the package. It seems impossible for me to get money to Pittsburgh by any more through the mails. I have lost five or six lots in this way. The money I sent you I took to the postoffice, had the postmaster count it, and read the names. I then put the money in a leter envelope before the postmaster's eyes, sealed it, and drew a mark across the right upper corner. I wish you would state the case to Postmaster Stewart, and have him investigate. Yours,

JOSEPH HIGH.

This is a case which Col. Stewart might profitably look into.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 200,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for sale and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better fastened* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:lyW.

Dr. Warner

Removed to No. 10 Ninth (late Hand) street, near the old Hand street bridge. d682

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are *two* who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or a Burdett organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually force their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that, notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

A Fitful Infant.

A correspondent from Rochester, of a statistical turn of mind, sends us word that he saw, a few days ago, an infant that was "sound and hearty," and yet had successfully wrestled through sixteen hundred convulsions during "twelve days and nights." The mother of this infantile prodigy of vitality is Mrs. Margaret Fisher, of Hammondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and she states that the remedy she used for the child's suffering was "snake-root tea," the resuscitating powers of which helped it through. The child was, says our correspondent, "laid out for dead," but it revived and is worth a hundred dead infants yet. The story is somewhat remarkable but is vouched for by a gentleman thoroughly reliable.

The Johnstown Poisoning Case.

The *Tribune* says: "There have been no new developments touching the alleged poisoning case on Portage street, Conemaugh Borough. The woman, Early, answerers that she did not administer morphia to him; that he was alive at one o'clock on Sunday morning, but that when she went to see him at five o'clock he was dead. Her statements are a little contradictory in some respects, but nothing will likely be done with her until a chemical analysis of the deceased husband's stomach, when, if traces of poison are found, she will be placed under arrest."

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on Lawrence Huss, who had died suddenly the day previous, in Marshall township. The deceased was out in a field herding his cattle, and was chasing a young heifer, when he fell dead. He had been suffering for some time past with heart disease. A verdict in accordance was rendered. He was a native of Germany, a farmer, and aged 73 years.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Another Mine Horror.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.

The Dead Bodies of Ten Miners Recovered.

SHAMOKIN, PA., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in the Henry Clay Colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It has the capacity for mining eight thousand tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Drumpheiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The miners in this section of the coal region, being unaccustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire They remained in the slope until almost over come with black damp, and then starting to come up, met the body of fire damp, and fell senseless. The strong men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others, who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome. John Hays, the outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their reseus. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face downward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mogneski was also drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead.

Up to 10 P. M. ten bodies have been taken out.

THE INDIANS.

Captain Jack, of the Modocs, Interviewed—He tries to Implicate the Klamath Chief—Aid Promised by David Allen—Why The War was Commenced—The First Gun Fired by the Soldiers—Schonchin Acknowledges to Shooting Meacham.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 11.—Boyle's Camp, June 8.—Captain Jack spoke as follows to-day, when interviewed by Gen. Davis. He tries to implicate Allen Davis. The Klamath chief denies being present when Gen. Canby was killed: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen Davis. I received a message last winter in the Lava Beds by old Schonchin, a sub chief, from Allen Davis, as follows: 'I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but you must fight like a man! At first I thought these message was lie, but came so often I believed. I was about to fall back when I got a message from Allen David to Schonchin, tell me fight; that he thought whites were going to fight him, and he will soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said hold on to your guns; am getting ammunition; will join you in a few days, am selling property for that purpose. Allen said, 'don't fight like women, be man; I will join you soon; have lots of people; want to get guns first. Whatever offers the Commissioners may make, don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you.' I was to give up the guns in December when I got this message. I expected when I kill Commissioners Allen David would be with me next day, or very soon, and I had already given up my arms. I was afraid to run off, Government need did not want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and I expected him to join me soon. Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had hard feelings toward Klamath. So many such messages came I believed them; thought he meant it, so I acted. He and I were more good friends, but he urged me to do this thing last winter. I was going when got they wanted me, and wanted some quiet place, not one of the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs talked the same. They talked as though Allen David was big chief. He said we must not forget to have our guns, and were not going to lay down their arms. Whites and I had all the trouble, did all the fighting, and it looks as though they tried to get me into fits scrape. I want you to know why I commenced this war. Last winter, on Lost river, Applegate and Brown came and said Big Chief was coming to talk, and we must go to a reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day; held no council; I did not expect that I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got their guns. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think they wanted to talk. After the soldiers fire on us, my people some boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as possible away."

Old Schonchin, from the reservation, said he had nothing to say himself. He only brought the message from Allen David. As to Gen. Canby's things, he had none. He said, "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them."

Jack being questioned, said Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim killed General Canby. Allen David ordered him to kill Canby. So he did it. "Am telling the truth, I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added in reply to question, "I don't lie; bring them in that saw it, I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."

Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot. He could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are, of course, a tissue of lies, but many agree that old Schonchin, from the reservation, was a messenger, and took the message given him by Captain Jack. He charges Allen David, the Klamath chief, with urging them to make war and kill Canby.

Destructive Rain Storm.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The heaviest rain and thunder storm of the season passed over the city last night. It raged from about six to eight o'clock in the evening and re-commenced after midnight, continuing until morning. An immense body of water fell, and considerable damage was done in various parts of the city. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the fire and police telegraph interrupted. A sewer on Twentieth street caved in a distance of some sixty feet, leaving a hole fifteen feet wide and from ten to fifteen feet deep. Other sewers were choked up and the backwater flooded the streets and cellars to the depth of several feet. Several houses were undermined, and chimneys and trees blown down. The tunnel excavation on Washington avenue and Eighth street suffered greatly, some four or five feet of water having drained into it, and its sides being badly washed.

Death in a Gasometer.

EASTPORT, ME., June 10.—A sad accident occurred this morning at the gas works. Repairs were to be made, and a young man named Hiram Lawrence went down into the gasometer to let off the water. The gas overcame him, and he fell from the ladder into the water. His brother, Edward, went down to get him out, and he, too, was suffocated and fell. Another brother, James, tied a rope around his body, and was lowered down, but had to be drawn up immediately. He was nearly dead when taken out, and now lies in a precarious condition. The others were dead when taken out. Edward leaves a wife and four children. Hiram was recently married.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE trial of Frank H. Walworth, for the murder of his father, is set down for Monday, the 23d inst.

A RUMOR is current that the Khivan expeditionary column, under General Kaufman, has met with a reverse.

A PRIVATE telegram from Hannibal, Mo., says that Mr. Canby, brother of the late General Canby, died there on Monday last.

SAMUEL and Albert Hickman, convicted burglars, escaped from the county jail at Norristown, Pa., on Wednesday night.

ALDERMAN JOHN NICHOL, of Philadelphia, recently found guilty of extortion, has obtained a new trial and been released on bail.

AT Rushville, Ind., on Thursday morning, Jerry Anderson was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Jacob Kerr.

THREE persons were drowned about five miles below Woodstock, New Brunswick, on Thursday, while attempting to board the steamer Andover.

WITH the close of the present week Edwin Booth terminates his career as a theatrical manager and will confine himself in the future to the duties of an actor.

TWO young ladies, named Brewer and McLaughlin, were drowned last Tuesday evening, while bathing in the river, about one mile below Independence, Iowa.

PART of the old Libby Prison is converted into a sumac mill; perhaps in imitation of the shoemaking industry commonly introduced in Northern penitentiaries.

THE jury in the case of Dr. West, on trial in Dover, Del., came into court on Wednesday morning with a verdict of "Not guilty on the grounds of self-defense."

JAMES W. KNOWLTON, a well known correspondent in Washington, D. C., was married on Thursday to Mary A. Riddle, daughter of Jasper Riddle, formerly of Ohio.

ANOTHER match game of French billiards has been made between Ussasy and Bessinger, the former playing eight hundred points to Bessinger's five hundred points.

AT Hamilton, Ontario, on Thursday morning, one Fields, being crazed with drink, fatally injured his wife with an axe, and then cut the throats of his two children.

A CLERGYMAN is reported to be authority for the statement that a convention of baldheaded men is soon to be held in Boston for the purpose of reviving the old wig party.

FOUR Scotch fishermen named Walker were recently drowned together near Aberdeen. It would have been more serviceable in their occupation had they been swimmers.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. The New York *Times* suggests they should also retain the originals.

JOHN T. KEISER, an employe of the Star and Crescent Mills of Chicago, was drawn into the machinery last Tuesday by his clothing and so severely injured that he died the same evening.

"CHARITY never did any man harm since the good." A man is richer or happier or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good."

THE majority of women care but little about suffrage. If the backs to car seats could only be lowered so as adult of their bustles lapping over, the ballot might go to thunder for all they care."

GENERAL JACKSON'S Bible, which was given to him during his Presidency by a Washington lady, and after his death was presented to the Hermitage church in Tennessee, was stolen rom the place recently.

THE steamer Moro Castle, which left New York for Havana, took out three thousand rifles and upwards of a million fixed cartridges, believed to be for the use of the negroes who have been lately ordered to Trocha.

OWING to the fact that neither the Union Market House or any other suitable place, can be obtained for the purpose, the St. Louis Exposition Association have decided not to hold an Industrial Exposition next year.

ONE of the severest rain and thunder storms ever known in Memphis raged about ten o'clock last Tuesday night, accompanied by immense sheets of electricity. In one hour and a half two and seventy one-hundredth inches of water fell.

IT is now the fashion in Paris, at receptions, for ladies to sit in the middle of a room, *back to back*, on a large ottoman, and on sofas against the walls; the gentlemen stand and walk around the love-birds. Of course the position can be more effective for the display of dress.

A BRUTAL murder was committed in Auburn, N. Y., last Tuesday night, by Merrett Wheeler, keeper of a house of ill-fame. He murdered his mistress, Fanny Sterling, by holding her by the hair of the head and kicking her till the blood gushed from her mouth and ears, and then stabbed her in the stomach.

CHARLES H. ADAMS, who was appointed on the new Board of Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, sailed for his post on Wednesday. He expressed the opinion that none of the suspended Commissioners would be restored, as having been suspected of wrong dealing. It would not do to reinstate them.

ARINORI MORI, Japanese Minister to the United States, according to a letter in the New York *Tribune* from Yeddo, rests under grave accusations preferred by his own countrymen. His management of funds entrusted to his care is said to have been suspiciously loose, and his conduct towards his own Government is characterized as perverse willfulness.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1872, the United States imported 490,631 tons of coal, whereof 357,447 tons came from the New Canadian Dominion, and 213,184 tons from other countries. We exported only 90,816 tons, and 400,878 tons, of which 291,047 went to the Dominion, 36,000 tons to Cuba, 37,000 tons to the States of Colombia, and 18,700 to China.

A POOR widow, now living in the southern part of Delaware, has had eleven children, seven of whom were terribly afflicted, being deaf and dumb, and most of them, in addition, almost as weak in mind as idiots. Seven of these have reached the years of manhood and the age of forty years and upward, and when the neighbors bring them little delicacies they caper around in greater glee than would children.

THE sea-going vessels registered at Bremen numbered 252 at the end of 1872, against 265 in 1871, while the capacity has been raised, being 232,354 tons in 1872, against 230,324 tons in 1871, showing that smaller sailing vessels are being replaced by steamers. There were forwarded from Bremen to trans-Atlantic countries 80,418 passengers in 1872, against 60,516 persons in 1871.

FRED BICKES, living in Decatur, Illinois, went home last Tuesday evening, after a three days' debauch, and was invited to take a seat at the supper table by his mother, whereupon he commenced a quarrel with his wife language. His father remonstrated, and told him he must cease or leave the house, at which he drew a revolver and shot his father in the face, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound, and then fired a ball through his own head.

HERE is a matrimonial experience: About forty years ago a man, who then resided in Shaftsbury, Vermont, married, and after living with his wife some three years, they parted. He then married a Manchester lady and they went West. They raised a family of eight children, and the two died and he returned to Shaftsbury and took West with him another wife. Then died, and now he comes and carries the woman he parted thirty-seven years ago.

THE export of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States for the four months of the present calendar year to April 30, amounted to 81,595 tons, against 180,193 tons in corresponding time last year, a falling off of considerably more than one-half. The export of rails from Great Britain for the four months of the year to all countries were 188,829 tons, against 279,251 tons in same time in 1872. While the export of pig iron is but about two-thirds of what it was last year that of old iron is slightly larger.

UNDER the new military law of Italy, Victor Emanuel will soon have a regular army of 300,000 men of all arms, and a reserve militia of 250,000, of which it is expected 200,000 will be effective. This will give half a million of fighting men, with over a thousand pieces of artillery. For a nation having less than one-thirtieth part of the extent of the United States, this is a pretty heavy draft from the classes best able to labor in a population of twenty-six millions. We have more than forty millions and a legitimate use for troops, yet our people would never, in time of peace, sanction the support of 50,000 soldiers. Popular opinion needs such strong bolstering by bayonets can have small reliance in the love or loyalty of its subjects.

THE danger of standing in other men's shoes, or of wearing their cast off habiliments, is sometimes overlooked. Mr. Chevalier relates, in the *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, January, 1873, that a young man of good family died in December last, because, instead of buying new gloves, he bought a pair of second hand gloves. Either from the cleaning having left a poisonous substance inside the gloves, or from some venomous insect lodged there, he presently felt a sharp pain in an abrasion which he had on the thumb. He bore it for a while, but at the end of half an hour he was obliged to tear the gloves off. His hand was swollen, and the spot was black. Gangrene followed, and death.

CHEAP POSTAGE, it appears, is of humble origin. An English lecturer recently told his audience that Mr. Rowland Hill saw a poor woman whose husband was away look earnestly at the outside of a letter from him and then decline to take it, as the postage was too great. He expressed his sympathy, but when the postman was gone he explained that the letter was all outside; her husband and she had agreed on signs and tokens to be conveyed by lines and dots and variations of the address, so that she could thus learn without fee that he was well or ill, was coming home soon, or wished her to come to him, or would send her money next week, and so on. The future reformer thought it a pity the poor should be driven to such shifts, and accordingly preached penny postage.

PARTIES in Illinois are talking of memorializing Congress, at the next session, to provide for the construction of a double track freight railroad between Chicago and New York, to be run at low speed and cheap rates. They want the Government to shoulder the project, and give it a public national character, but if it will not do so, they will be satisfied with the charter containing all necessary provisions as to the capital stock, toll rates, working speed, and impartial treatment of customers, reception and despatch of freight from other roads, responsibility in the courts and to Congress, yearly reports to the Interior Department, etc. Supposing the trains to run at the rate of seven miles an hour, they are confident the yearly tonnage will equal 450,000,000 bushel of wheat. Their idea is to so fix their tariff of charges that the net revenue shall not exceed 12 per cent. on actual cost, and to have the making of the dividends above that figure absolutely prohibited.

PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. DIX receives $20,000 per annum.

ONLY eleven watering places claim Lucca for the season.

THE New York *Herald* calls Prof. West, of Dover, the Delaware Modoc.

LORD LYTTON'S publishers paid him, in copyright on his novels, $150,000 in nineteen years.

A

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. HASKINS, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, H. BROWN,
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W. M. ROSLAND, M. KENNEDY.

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Agents for the National Line, competing some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of Kingdom, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at current rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and as a profitable investment for interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their Income from means already invested in other less profitable sec ri ties will do well to examine the merits of the abo ve Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 17, 1873.

The supply of money continues abundant for all legitimate demands of trade. Borrowings are quite at ease, while capital sts are seeking investment in good securities. First-class paper is discounted readily at 9@10 per cent. per annum, the general bulk being discounted at the inside figure. The suspension of the firm of S. W. McClain & Co. was the principal theme of conversation in financial circles to-day, and the facts were evidently very largely seasoned with rumors, which furnished interest to the affair. So far as we could learn, however, the suspension had no material effect on the money market, as the extent of the loss was not known, and the whole matter seemed to be enveloped in a confusion that will require perhaps two or three days to clear up. The firm, which temporarily suffer, are abundantly able to bear the loss without in the least affecting their financial standing. Local securities are becoming quite active at full prices. Real estate continues lively, the auctioneers having their hands full. ransactions are numerous, and there appears to be no diminution in the number of purchasers. Elegant property is announced for sale in our advertising columns.

The following stocks were sold1ast evening, by A. M. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Real Es'ate Rooms, 105 Smithfield street.

Exchange Nation Bank	$71 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	79 25
Manchester Savings Bank	55 00
Monongahela Water Co.	22 25

George H Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6'sc—1881—coupons	122	121¾
" 1904	116¾	115¾
" 1865	117	117
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	121	121¾
" 1868—coupons.	120	119½
10-40s.	112¾	112¾
5-20s—coupons.	113	113
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	114	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie.	64¾	63¾
R. H. & E.	2¾	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	29¾	28¾
St. Paul.	52	52
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾
Do. Central	99	99¾
North Western	71	72
Rock Island	109	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87
Pacific Mail	40	37¾
Western Union Telegraph.	96	95¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	38¾	38¾
Union Pacific	27¾	25¾
Toledo & Wabash	67¾	67
Fort Wayne	93¾	94¾
Harlem.	131	129
Chicago & Alton	109¾	109¾
Adams Express	93¾	94
American Express	63¾	64¾
U. S. Express	71¾	70¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82	81¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	55	54¾
Reading	58¾	58¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123¾
Oil Creek	30	30
Lehigh Valley		61¾
Philadelphia & Erie		34¾
Penna. Mecanicsville		34½
Pittsburgh		74
Allegheny Valley		65¾
Central Transportation		48

The Philadelphia Bank statement is unfavorable, nearly all the leading items showing a decided falling off compared with the preceding week. The principal changes are losses in deposits of $168,205; in reserve of $108,185, and in loans of $265,429. Business has been decidedly dull, the clearing showing the heavy falling of $5,686,536; balances are also lower by $1,682,867. As might be expected, the tone of lenders is quite firm, although so far we notice no material change in rates to first class borrowers. Stocks dull and nearly steady: Reading Railroad sold at 58¾@58¾; Pennsylvania at 56¾; and Lehigh Valley at 61¾. 125¾ was bid for Companies of New Jersey.

Loanable funds in Chicago are ample for all purposes, and the Money market continues easy at 10 @ cent. @ annum for good grain and merchantable paper; and paper having sixty days to run, with good names attached, is readily taken up by the Banks at the above rate. On the street money can be obtained at 10@12 @ cent. @ annum Call loans rates at 7@8 @ cent.

The Continental banks are in good condition and accommodate all their depositors readily at 8@9 per cent. on good mercantile paper. Private capitalists are seeking investments for the summer months, and money in the open market on first-class names can be had without difficulty at 9@10 per cent. Money on call, 7@8 per cent. Money on mortgages, city property, from one to five years, 10 per cent., and in some instances transactions are made at 9 per cent.

Though no satisfactory reason is assigned for the change, decidedly closer ruling was observable in the Money market in Boston, several of the banks were finding themselves losers at the Clearing House, and consequently becoming borrowers. There was not a little distribution of demand loans from quarters whence no call was expected, the parties thus notified found little difficulty in supplying their wants at 6 per cent. The influence of this sudden activity was noticeable even in mercantile paper, and but very limited transactions are reported below 7 per cent.

Rates for money in St. Louis rule steady at 8@10 per cent., the former rate to customers and parties having claims on the bank.

Money is in demand in Baltimore at 6 @ cent. for call loans, and 7 @ cent. for 60 to 90 days' contracts. Rates are maintained for commercial paper and loans are freely enforced at 6@8 @ cent., refinery 7 @ cent. second 7½@8 dry goods 8 @ cent., second 8@10, clothing 10@18, boot and shoe 7½@12. Gold is quotable at 6¼@12 @ cent.

Central Ohio railroad 6s have advanced to 87¾, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s to 98¾. Pittsburgh and Connellsville, 4,000 sold at 98¾, and Little Miami, 2,000 Central Ohio were taken at 87¾, an advance since last sale. Bonds of St. Louis Orange and Alexandria 2d were taken at 88½. Baltimore and Ohio bonds were in good demand. 1875s being wanted at 8, and 1880s at 9 @ cent.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1873.

The financial situation is excessively dull. The exports for the week were $4,371,561. Money $4@5½, last at 5@4 per cent. Sterling was steady: 109¾ for sixty days and 110@110¾ for sight. Gold was dull at a range of 115¾@115¾, closing at 115¾, with no sidersiderable sales at 115¾. Government bonds were dull and steady. Sixes of 1881 were quoted at 122¾ for coupons, 121¾ for registered, and 121¾ for fives of 1881 for coupons, 121¾ for registered, and 121¾ for fives of 1881 for coupons, 121¾ for registered, and 121¾ for fives of 1881

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Great Preparations in London to Receive the Shah of Persia—The Great Eastern Laying the New Atlantic Cable—Spanish Soldiers in Cuba Surprised by Insurgents, and Forty Killed—The Bill for the Suppression of Religious Corporations in Italy before the Senate.

SPAIN.

Where Peace is Needed First.

MADRID, June 24.—Pi Y. Margill, President of the Council, in a speech last evening in the Cortes, said "The Government must first pacify the Peninsula in order to discourage disaffection in Cuba."

Carlists Defeated near Vittoria.

BAYONNE, June 15.—It is reported General Nouvilas has defeated the Carlists under Dorregarry near Vittoria, and three hundred insurgents were killed and wounded and seven hundred taken prisoners.

Dividing the Country into Federal States.

MADRID, June 15.—It is said Castelle will propose to the Cortes the division of Spain and her colonies into the following federal States: Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre and Biscay, Valencia and Murcia, New Castle, Old Castle, Upper and Lower Estremandura, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries and the Philippines.

The Cortes will, on Tuesday next, elect a special Commission to draw up a Federal Constitution. The Commission will consist of twenty-five members, of whom twelve will be deputies of present Cortes and thirteen representatives of the Federal States.

The State Policy of the New Ministry.

MADRID, June 13. In the Cortes to-day an official statement of the future policy of the new ministry was read. It favors a speedy demarcation of Federal States, the restoration of discipline in the army, a proclamation of martial law against Carlist insurgents, the liberty of the Antilles and the suppression of slavery. It estimates the deficit in the finances at the end of the present year at 300,000 reals. Senor Muzo, the new Minister of War, is a friend of Castellar. He announces that he will pursue the same foreign policy as his predecessors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations to Receive the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, June 16.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Brussels to-day, and will reach London Wednesday evening. Extraordinary preparations are being made here for his reception and entertainment by the municipal and other authorities, and at the Crystal Palace, opera houses and various theatres. The Shah will subsequently visit Liverpool and Manchester.

The New Atlantic Cable.

The steamship Great Eastern has commenced the laying of a new Atlantic cable from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Sydney, Cape Breton. A branch from on board, dated noon to-day, reports that the ship was in 51 degrees 32 minutes, and longitude 20 degrees 33 minutes, and had paid out one hundred and seventy-six miles of cable. All was well.

ASIA.

The Russo-Khivan War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The War Office has received dispatches from Central Asia, which report that a division of the expedition advancing on Khiva by way of the Sea of Aral has made satisfactory progress. General Verewkin occupied Kungrad, one hundred miles north of Khiva, on the 20th of May. The Khivan forces had abandoned the place. The General continued his march along the line of the Oxus to Khojaiti and Kunia-Urgenj. The enemy fled before him. The Russian fleet, consisting of the ship of Alegir, the southern arm of the Sea of Aral, and sailed as far as Kungrad, where its progress was stopped by shallows. An effort would be made to reach Kungrad with the smaller vessels of the flotilla, where a depot of supplies is to be established for the troops advancing under General Verewkin.

CANADA.

Ministerial Changes.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 16.—Hon. R. W. Gebbs has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and Postmaster General; Hon. Alexander Campbell, ex-Postmaster General, has been appointed Minister of the Interior; Mason, of Terre Boone, will be Minister of Militia.

Fire at Uxbridge.

UXBRIDGE, ONT., June 16.—A fire to-night destroyed the Anglo American Hotel, Crawford's livery stables, McDonald's jewelry store and a number of dwellings, together with a large stock of lumber and cord wood. Loss $40,000.

ITALY.

The Suppression of Religious Corporations Bill.

ROME, June 16.—The bill for the suppression of religious corporations having passed the Chamber of Deputies, is now before the Senate, which has adopted the first seven clauses.

WEST INDIES.

Soldiers Surprised by Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 18.—A detachment of ninety soldiers was surprised by insurgents under Sangenigal, near Cienfuegos, and forty were killed, including the commanding officer.

GERMANY.

Serious Illness of the Emperor.

[*Special to N. Y. World.*]

LONDON June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition alarming.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., June 14.—The third day's races of the June meeting of the American Jockey Club took place to-day. The track was in fine condition. The first race was for a purse of $500 for three year olds, one mile and a quarter. Seven horses started, viz.: Stonehengy, Survivor, Joe Johnson, Fellow Craft, McFadden, Eclair and Planet Colt; won by Survivor; time 2:15¾. The second race was for a purse of $600, for all ages; one mile and three quarters. Mate and Hubbard started; won by Mate; time 3:09¾.

The third race was for the West Chester cup. Sweepstakes of $50, with $1,500 added; two and a half miles; won by Wanderer, beating True Blue, Bonnie Lee and Colt; time 4:34.

The fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, for a cup and $600, was won by Ophelia, White Hose second; time 1:24. Five horses started.

The fifth was a hurdle race, steeplechase and Village Blacksmith started. The latter won; time 2:33¾.

Billiards.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Ubasy, the celebrated French billiardist, arrived to-day from Chicago, to join in the Grand International Billiard Tournament, which begins at Irving Hall on the 23d inst. The game to be played is a three ball caroms game, the best of 1,000 points, being the one to be used. Several rich prizes are offered, and all billiard experts in the country are expected to take part, including Maurice Daly, Cyrille Dion, Albert Grannier and John Deery.

The Trotting Turf.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The trotting race at Prospect Park track to-day for horses that have never beaten 2:34 was won by Jack Draper; time, 2:30, 2:27½, 2:30 and 2:32¼. Lida Picton won the second heat.

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 16.—Thirty-two interments were reported from the prevailing disease since Saturday. A large per centage of those attacked get well Sunday is considered a specifically fatal day, as large dinners are eaten on that day. The deaths were nearly among old and colored people.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The past forty-eight hours have developed the presence here of the cholera. Twelve deaths are reported as fatal cases, three cases not fatal, part of which had symptoms of cholera, within this period reported at the regular meeting of the Faculty of Medicine to-night. The announcement in the morning papers this morning of a case having cholera symptoms has created excitement whatever during the day, the people generally not apprehending the prevalence of cholera as an epidemic during this season.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—There were no interments to-day, four of which were cholera infantum. The City Council has passed resolutions establishing a Board of Health.

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Application was made on Saturday last to Judge Dillon, United States Circuit Judge, sitting in Chambers at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by the attorneys of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for an injunction to restrain Gov. Woodson, of this State, from advertising the Missouri Pacific Railroad for sale to satisfy a State lien on the road for some eight million dollars. The case was argued at length by Judge Baker and Hon. Jno. B. Henderson for the railroad, and Attorney-General Ewing and Hiel and Bowman for the State. The argument was closed to-day. Judge Dillon reserved the decision for five weeks, and the attorneys for the State, at the request of the Court, agreed to postpone advertising the road for sale until the decision is given.

Counterfeiter and Forger Arrested.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Special Treasury Agent George L. Bailey arrested, at Springfield, Illinois, last night, one of the most troublesome of the counterfeiting and forgery fraternity, a man by the name of Morrill, alias Moore, alias Means, and probably other names. On his person were found blank drafts on the First National Bank of Memphis, the City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and several other National banks in Vermont. He had a letter of credit, doubtless forged, from a bank in Utica, New York, the name of which had escaped the memory of Treasury Agent Dodge, of New York, who takes the information.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The greater portion of the business part of the town of Navasota, Texas, was laid in ashes on Saturday morning. Loss $75,000.

—A man, name unknown, a notorious horse thief, while playing the role of an officer, was shot and killed in Pope County, Ark., on Wednesday.

—H. Jarett, a rejected suitor, shot Ella Wood at Hudson, N. H., on Saturday, and then attempted to kill her father, and falling in that, fatally shot himself.

—Isham B. O'Keil was executed in the yard of the jail in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, for the murder of James Little. He died protesting his innocence and without a struggle.

—Among the passengers for Europe on Saturday were D. K. Kenny, of the Cincinnati Gazette, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Prince Azuma and suite, of Japan, and Samuel J. Tilden.

—Judge Steele in reviewed the captured Modocs on the 10th inst. He questioned them as to the disposition made of the property of the Modoc victims, but failed to receive satisfactory answers.

—President Grant has accepted an invitation of the Centennial Commission to participate on the approaching Fourth of July. In the ceremonies attending the transfer of grounds in Fairmount Park to the Commission for the Exhibition in 1876.

—A large meeting of farmers and laboring men was held at Shelbyville, Ind., on Saturday. Several addresses were made and resolutions condemning the salary grabbers, railroad monopolies and moneyed aristocracy were unanimously adopted.

—David Scott, who, with his brother, was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of three inmates of a house of ill-fame near Windsor Locks, Ct., in January, 1872, committed suicide in the State prison at Wethersfield on Saturday morning.

—R. T. Oddie committed suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday night by taking opium and hydrate of chloral. Oddie has filled the position of Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, but was recently discharged on account of his dissipated habits.

—The Smithsonian Institute has received a telegram from Professor John C. Watson, of Ann Harbor, Mich., announcing the discovery of a new minor planet in constellation Aquarius, attitudes of right ascension south, and twenty-one degrees forty-three minutes of declination, rapid motion north, eleventh magnitude.

—Leading physicians of Nashville are now and have been from the beginning of the epidemic themselves, on the question whether there has been one single real case of cholera in Nashville during the season. The average number of deaths from the prevailing disease has been from twelve to fifteen per day for several weeks.

—The Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana gives notice that the validity is contested of two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each of the State of Louisiana 7-30 per cent. bonds to aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, one in 1899, and advertised to be sold at public auction in New York City on June 18.

—On Friday evening Dr. Lewis, a physician of Zanesville, Ohio, learned that Thomas Smith, a married man, having four children, had taken a daughter of his in a buggy and left town. The Doctor followed, overtook them and shot Smith through the lung, besides beating him severely. He is not expected to recover. Lewis was arrested.

—Two colored men, named Brown and Taylor, living in Springfield, Illinois, quarreled on Saturday, and Taylor was flogged. Taylor then went home, got a double-barreled shot gun, returned to Brown's house and shot him twice, killing him. Taylor then went to his house again, wrote a letter to his wife telling her he had killed Brown, reloaded his gun and left. Officers pursued and found him in a field outside the town. On their approach Taylor went into a thicket and shot himself through the head, dying a small from which he died shortly after.

—United States Senator Windom, Chairman of the Special Committee on Transportation between the sea-board and interior, visited the New York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon. He was received by Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange, Webb, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Commerce, Stark, President of the Northern Transportation Company, and other leading merchants, who escorted him through the building and then displayed to him statistics of the inland trade and commerce of the port as collected by the statistician of the association.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes reports from sixty-nine interior towns of the State respecting the prospect of the grain crops. The prospects are very encouraging in all places. In nearly all an average yield is promised. The scope of country covered by the reports comprises the whole grain growing portion of the State. In many places harvesting is already progressing. It is estimated three hundred vessels will be required to move the crops this year.

—Edward Benham, of Wabash, Ind., was instantly killed on Monday morning, on the track of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, six miles south of Goshen. He was in the act of throwing a message from the platform to to some laborers, when, leaning out too far, his head came in contact with a fence post, and he was thrown under the cars. He was fearfully mangled, and when picked up he was dead. He was general freight agent of the railroad.

—There is good reason for believing that the special from Decatur, Ills., giving the alleged dying confession of a Mrs. York, to the effect that she had during the past few years poisoned some have a dozen or more of her relatives, was a fabrication, or that if any such confession was made, it was simply the ravings of an insane woman.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede and Fort Scott Railroad, G. G. Merrick, G. A. Fitch, C. W. Coulhour and Merrill Ladd, of Illinois; A. S. Lambe hanging from the door knob of the door leading to the pantry, her head and face nearly touching the floor, quite dead, though the body was still warm. Mrs. Lambe had been in her usual health and spirits when she left the house, but returned in a short time in a terribly excited condition, apparently suffering from *mania a potu*. He went into the kitchen, got a drink and asked some incoherent questions; he finally sat down on a bench and commenced to put on his boots, when he suddenly fell back down on the bench. A pillow was procured for him and put under his head. About nine o'clock it was noted that he was breathing very heavy and making a peculiar guttural noise. Dr. Arthurs was at once summoned, and he found the man was rapidly sinking and could do nothing for him. The man for some time past had been drinking to excess, and Dr. Arthurs gave it as his opinion that he died from congestion of the brain, produced by such indulgence. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, but nothing further was elicited. Deceased was 23 years of age, a native of Wales, and resided at Buena Vista Station, on the Connellsville railroad, where he leaves a wife and three children.

HOME NEWS.

TUB WORKS ON FIRE.

The Extensive Manufactory of Messrs. Freeman and Burgher Destroyed Last Night.

Last night about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, a fire was discovered by the watchman, issuing from the front of the bucket, tub and box factory of Messrs. Freeman & Burgher, on Railroad street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, Lawrenceville. He quickly gave the alarm from box 64, and that portion of the Fire Department allotted to that district quickly responded to the call. However, owing to the combustable nature of the material, the fire had gained considerable headway, before the arrival of the engines. There was another drawback too at first and that was a lack of water at some of the fire plugs. Shortly after the arrival of the first engines another alarm was struck, calling additional aid to the scene.

The building in which the fire originated is a two story frame, iron clad, and was 50 by 120 feet, running from Railroad street to the Allegheny river. This building was totally destroyed with its contents, consisting of machinery, finished and unfinished goods, etc. The fire from here after having gained rapid headway spread to the "fitting" sheds of the Keystone Bridge Company, which was also destroyed. This shed was 40 by 200 feet, iron clad, and contained a considerable amount of castings which are not supposed to have been damaged to any great extent. The blacksmith and machine shops of the company were also on fire at one time, but they were saved with very little damage, through the efforts of the firemen. The flames shot up high into the air, and great crowds from the lower city were attracted to the scene, especially after the second alarm had been sounded, and they had the comfortable satisfaction of perambulating back, because no cars were running down Penn avenue shortly after ten o'clock.

The five drying kilns attached to the tub factory, three of which were filled with staves, were saved, though at one time they were threatened with imminent destruction, as they were immediately adjoining the burning building. The stable and stock, and warehouse near by were also saved without damage. The building destroyed is a two-story iron-clad, as above stated. It was occupied by Messrs. Freeman & Burgher as a bucket, tub and box factory. They estimate their loss at twenty-five thousand dollars. Twenty thousand of which will fall upon the building, machinery, and the balance upon the building destroyed. They are insured for twelve thousand dollars, partly in home and foreign companies.

The Keystone Bridge Company's loss on shed, blacksmith and machine shop, will probably amount to two thousand dollars, which is supposed to be insured. The origin of the fire is somewhat of a mystery. The firm say there was no fire in the building when they left, and the boiler was in an outhouse away from the building. Parties in the vicinity assert that they saw the rear burning in the vicinity of the boiler house, before the alarm was sounded, while the watchman states that he discovered the fire issuing through the front door and at once gave the alarm.

DESTROYING A SITE.

An Injunction Asked For Against the Edgewood Railroad Company.

On Saturday Mr. George P. Hamilton and Sol. Schroyer, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the District Court on behalf of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, against the Edgewood Railroad Company. The plaintiffs allege that they own ten acres of ground in Wilkins township, near Edgewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad; that the property was acquired and is held for the erection of suitable buildings for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; that for the purpose of making said improvements, the sum of $20,000 has been subscribed, and $10,000 of the $20,000 been appropriated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for said charity. Complaint is made that Thomas C. Dickinson, Charles A. Armstrong, W. H. Shoemberger and others, on the 16th inst. began to construct, but being willing to construct a railroad under the provisions of the lateral railroad law, under cover of constructing a railroad for the public use, and have taken possession of certain persons and property on the same, have associated themselves as a corporation by the name of the Edgewood Railroad Company, under the provisions of the act of 1849. It is also claimed that it is the intention of the company to use the road only for the transportation of coal. Complaint is further made that a gang of laborers is already at work excavating for said railroad, and that the route of it is through the most valuable part of the property intended to be erected for the institution named. An injunction is asked for to be issued against the defendants restraining them from proceeding any farther with the work.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

A Woman, in a Fit of Despondency, Hangs Herself.

A very sad case of suicide was developed yesterday morning in the second story of No. 72 Smithfield street, over Messrs. Nieman & Ahler's clothing store. From what could be learned it seems that a lady named Mrs. Augusta Laube had been living in the house for some time past and was subject occasionally to spells of despondency, said to have been produced by the loss of her husband several months ago. Yesterday morning about eight o'clock her daughter and another young lady went to Sunday school to teach their respective classes. They returned home about half past ten o'clock, when they found the door of their room locked. They suspected something was wrong, and went next door to Dr. Orr's, whom they summoned, and he with the assistance of another gentleman, succeeded in effecting an entrance, when they found the body of Mrs. Laube hanging from the door knob of the door leading to the pantry, her head and face nearly touching the floor, quite dead, though the body was still warm. Dr. Orr pronounced the lady had been dead but a short time. The sight became nearly frantic with grief. She had invited the other young lady to her house to spend the day, never dreaming of the terrible sight that was to greet her upon her return there. The cause of the rash act is unknown. Deceased was forty-one years of age and leaves but this one daughter mentioned, who is nearly heart broken with grief at her mother's sad taking off and her own loss. Coroner Kelly was notified, but owing to the absence at East Liberty of Dr. Orr, the inquest was postponed till ten o'clock this morning.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.

A Woman Hangs Herself at Her Residence in the Thirteenth Ward.

Coroner West, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Margaret Graham, who had committed suicide by hanging at her residence on Kirkpatrick street, Thirteenth ward, Minersville. It appears that the deceased, for the past three years, had been suffering from fits of insanity in a very violent form. About eight months ago, she was sent to Dixmont, from whence she was returned last March, having become sufficiently cured to warrant her discharge. During the past three or four weeks she has been subject to very violent spells of insanity, but constant watching and care prevented her from doing any harm to herself. Yesterday morning she got up about half past six o'clock, in apparently good health and her usual spirits. She wakened her nurse, Mrs. Susan Harkins, and they, shortly after ate their breakfast together and Mr. Harkins afterwards going, out went to church. Mrs. Graham's husband did not get up until ten o'clock, and he happening to go into the kitchen, found her hanging on the wall, suspended by a buck skin strap from a nail. She was cut down, but life was extinct. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and that the cause of death by suicide from hanging, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity."

Her husband is employed as an engineer at Moore's brick yard. She was thirty-five years of age and leaves one child.

DRUG STORE BURNED.

A Lighted Cracker Causes the Fire—A Word of Warning.

On Saturday evening about half-past nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 42. It was occasioned by the burning of the drug store of Mr. J. G. Breithauser, corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street. The entire stock was consumed, involving a loss of about two thousand dollars which is insured. The origin of the fire was occasioned by some boys throwing a lighted fire cracker in the store, and it going under the counter, set fire to some valuable oils, which immediately exploded, setting the place on fire. The sale and use of fire crackers should be forbidden in this city. On Penn avenue they are freely sold, and boys buy and light them, and carelessly throw them around to the imminent danger of life and property, and frightening passing horses to the discomfort of occupants of vehicles attached to them.

Fell Out of a Window While Asleep.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a little fellow named John Gumbert, aged eight years, residing at the corner of Federal street and Benton alley, Allegheny, while in a somnambulistic fit, either jumped or fell out of the window of his room to the ground below, some fifteen feet, striking on his head. His sister, hearing the noise of the fall, immediately arose and looked out of the window, when she saw him lying insensible on the sidewalk. The family were awakened and the child carried into the house, when a physician was summoned. He thought the child's skull was not fractured, that it had only received a severe concussion of the brain, and would recovered.

Fell from a Raft and Drowned.

Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Thomas Colleren, a lad twelve years of age, who was found drowned in the Monongahela river, in the rear of Deputy Mayor Barker's office. The deceased and a number of boys were playing on the rafts in the river on Friday evening, when, in jumping from one to another, he fell in, and being drawn under one of the rafts, was drowned, his body not being recovered till Saturday afternoon. A verdict of "accident al drowning" was rendered. He resided on the Brownsville road.

Severed an Artery.

George Mason, a carpenter, while working on Second Avenue, Frankstown, with adze, on Saturday afternoon, it by accident slipped and cut him an ugly gash below the knee, severing the main artery. His comrades picked him up and had him carried to Dr. Ure's office, where he fainted from an excessive loss of blood. The doctor, however, reconstituted him and dressed his wounds and had him conveyed to his residence on James street, Allegheny.

THE MINERS.

Meeting on Saturday—A Permanent Organization Effected—The Screen Law—Prices for Mining—The Proposed Convention.

Saturday the coal miners of Allegheny county held a delegate meeting at their hall on Fourth avenue. The meeting was called to effect an organization permanently, and to discuss and adopt plans for aiding the miner in his work. When the delegates had arrived they were called to order by Mr. John Wall, and an election for permanent officers was gone into. Messrs. John Wall and W. W. Wagner were nominated for President and the former won the gavel. Messrs. George Archibald and W. D. Woolslayer were nominated for Secretary, and Archibald was selected to do the chirographic work. August Stiner was chosen to hold the unexpended balances, notwithstanding that he was opposed for the honor by Messrs. Wm. Wilcox and Wm. Shaw. After the appointment of a committee to report upon prices, the Convention took a recess until one o'clock.

Upon reassembling an informal discussion ensued upon the general interests of miners, after which a committee was appointed to confer with "the bosses" in relation to a satisfactory adjustment of all differences. The delegates named were Messrs. Wm. Street, W. H. Harper, W. W. Wagner, Wm. Cadman, Robert Gray and Thomas Clark.

The Committee on Prices then reported the following scale: When the price paid for mining lump coal is $4 per hundred bushels, the price to be paid for nut coal shall be as follows:

1. When screened through three-quarter inch meshes, it shall count as nothing.

2. When the screen is seven-eighths of an inch between the bars, fifty cents per hundred bushels, and thirty-five cents increase for every additional eighth of inch between the bars.

5. When lump and nut are weighed together the price shall be $4.16⅔ per hundred bushels, when run through a screen of three-quarters of an inch between the bars.

6. When lump, nut and slack are weighed together the price of mining shall be $3.50 per hundred bushels.

This report after some discussion was adopted by a large majority.

On motion, it was ordered that Mr. Archibold, the Secretary, be paid $3 per day out of the county treasury of the organization. It is the duty of the Secretary to visit the mining districts of the county, to call meetings, attend meetings, and confer with the miners at those local meetings. For the purpose of defraying his expenses on these journeys the appropriation is made.

The Committee on Arbitration empowered to call a meeting whenever they were ready to report. The proposed grand convention and procession, to come off on the 28th, was called to order by Mr. Thomas Gibson, Chief Marshal, John Cain; Assistants, Wm. Smith, Wm. Chambers and Bernard McVey.

The meeting then adjourned.

EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

Death from the Effects of Whiskey.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a coal miner named John Williams, arrived at the Miner's Home, on Grant street, in a semi-demented condition, apparently suffering from *mania a potu*. He went into the kitchen, got a drink and asked some incoherent questions; he finally sat down on a bench and commenced to put on his boots, when he suddenly fell back down on the bench. A pillow was procured for him and put under his head. About nine o'clock it was noted that he was breathing very heavy and making a peculiar guttural noise. Dr. Arthurs was at once summoned, and he found the man was rapidly sinking and could do nothing for him. The man for some time past had been drinking to excess, and Dr. Arthurs gave it as his opinion that he died from congestion of the brain, produced by such indulgence. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, but nothing further was elicited. Deceased was 23 years of age, a native of Wales, and resided at Buena Vista Station, on the Connellsville railroad, where he leaves a wife and three children.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

A Man Killed on the South Side.

On Saturday evening, on the South Side, at Jones' & Laughlin's, on Pan Handle Road, an accident occurred which proved fatal to a man named Patrick Munday, residing at Sligo, and employed as a boss puddler by Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co.

It appears that the deceased had been down to the city, and on his return he jumped off the train at that point, when train No. 1, Columbus mail, east, came along and struck him, crushing him terribly, breaking in his head, mutilating and breaking one of his arms and side of the body. He was still alive, Dr. Arthers, the surgeon of the company, was hastily summoned, but he could do nothing for him, and the man died a short time after, from the effect of his injuries. Coroner West was notified, and summoned a jury, but the inquest was adjourned till to-day, as some of the witnesses could not then be procured. The deceased was a widower, fifty years of age, and leaves a grown up daughter.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors drawn for the term:

Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senate; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. S. P. Johnson, Warren; Hon. W. P. Wilson, Bellefonte, Hon. C. D. Curtis, Erie; Hon. J. B. Packer, Hon. E. M. Willard, Hon. T. J. Bigham, D. M. Boyd, Washington county; T. C. Lazear, Esq., Pittsburgh; A. A. Marchand, Esq., Pittsburgh; J. P. Sagie, Esq., Allegheny; Wm. Brown, Esq., Lawrence; New Castle; A. G. Henry, editor, Johnstown, W. F. Dowds, New Castle; Clark Bliss, Erie; John Ralph, Esq., attorney, Butler; Charles Bruner, attorney, Sunbury; F. F. Waggonseller, Esq., attorney, Reading; Reuben Dechert, Esq., P. Wharton, Sunbury, and John McClarran, Esq., Pittsburgh.

Among the petit jurors are the following well known gentlemen: General Negley, M. C.; Hon. D. Spoenaker, M. C.; Hon. A. C. Noyes, Clinton county; Dr. J. McJunkin, New Castle; Hon. C. W. Gibbins; Hon. Wm McClelland, Rev. Dr. John Brownson, Washington; B. C. Christy, Esq., Pittsburgh; Dr. McCandless, Pittsburgh; E. S. Golden, Esq., Kittanning; J. R. McAfee, Greensburg, Editor; Hon. S. McKinley, Senator, Lawrence county.

A STOVE EXPLOSION.

Two Children Seriously Burned.

About quarter past five o'clock last evening Mrs. Elzafrd Knowles, residing at 41 Madison avenue, Allegheny, proceeded to light a fire in her stove in order to get tea ready. As the fire would not burn up well, her fourteen year old son took a poker and struck the stove gently, immediately after an explosion followed which shattered the stove and burned the boy terribly from the waist up, his face being so badly scorched that it is feared he will lose his eyesight should he recover. Her daughter, a child of three years, also burned about the head and face and had her hair singed off. Dr. Alcorn was summoned and dressed the children's wounds. Soon after the explosion an alarm of fire was struck from box 54 but the department was not required to respond. There was no fire. The explosion is a mystery, but Mrs. Knowles thinks that it was powder by the smell. How it came there is not known.

SNAKES IN ALLEGHENY.

A Woman Bitten by a Rattlesnake in the Tenth Ward.

On Saturday evening, a woman named Mrs. Gow, residing in Bellevue, Tenth ward, Allegheny, while going into the yard, stepped on something soft, and felt a sting as if of a bite of a snake. She went into the house and notified her husband, who upon a little searching, found a rattlesnake coiled up in the centre of the yard. His snakeship was gently ushered from this mundane sphere in a very short time after being discovered, but he was killed. Mrs. Gow had been bitten by it, but a physician was summoned, who applied several live chickens, cut in two, to the wound, and thus extracted all the poison. To-day the woman is as well as ever.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

A Little Boy Falls Into the Monongahela River and is Drowned.

Harry Cooper, a lad aged about ten years was drowned yesterday afternoon at Braddock's Field, by falling off a raft into the Monongahela river. The boy was seen playing upon the raft and to fall in. Help was hastily procured, and he was gotten out insensible, but not dead. All attempts, however, at resuscitation proved fruitless, as he died in a very short time after being taken out of the water.

Examination of the Orphan Schools.

State Superintendent Wickersham announces that the annual examinations by the Inspector of the Orphan Schools in this vicinity, will take place on the following named days:

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Allegheny, Monday June 16. St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Tuesday June 17. Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, Wednesday, June 18, A. M. Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, Wednesday June 18, P. M.

The examination will be, as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite specially the presence of directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, soldiers, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of educating our orphan children. The examinations will commence as nearly as practicable at 9 A. M. and 2. P. M.

A Pioneer Gone.

There are many in our city who will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. Samuel Stackhouse, which occurred at his residence yesterday morning. The deceased was in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was recognized as one of Pittsburgh's pioneers. He was brought to this city while in his infancy, and grew and prospered with the municipality, being thus a living witness to the marvelous changes which the years have brought about. Mr. Stackhouse was vouchsafed a long life, and so improved his privileges as to be a benefit to his fellow-men, and to the community with whose history he was so closely identified. His life was one of activity and unostentatious usefulness, and his memory will be honored by all who enjoyed his acquaintence.

----The first house ever built on Mt. Washington, erected in 1827, is still standing, though now it is neatly covered with weather boarding, thoroughly disguising the log cabin constructed almost half a century ago. Years ago it was known as the place where the bed-bugs threw up the windows to let the mosquitoes in.

PUGILISTIC MONGOLIANS.

A Fight Among the Chinese at Beaver Falls—Difficulty Between the Cho Hung and Ah Poy Factions—A Number of the Chinamen to be Sent Away.

There has been trouble among the Chinese employed in the Cutlery Works at Beaver Falls. A fight occurred among them on last Friday afternoon. The difficulty, it appears, originated between the two interpreters, Ah Poy and Cho Hung. In the article of agreement between the proprietors of the Cutlery Works and the Chinese, it is stipulated that there should be no opium smoking or gambling among the men. Ah Poy found out that several of the Chinamen were violating their contract, and as all good Chinamen do, he immediately reported their delinquency in that respect, and the result was that the company ordered their papers to be made out and a

FINAL DISCHARGE

given them, to go where their inclination led them, book to the shores of the Pacific, or still further, to their former homes in the Fowery Kingdom.

The men who had infringed the rules belonged to Cho Hung's battalion, and are named Sing Chung, Lunk Chung, Mong Chong and See Yang. The leader got very wrathy at Ah Poy because he interfered with his men. He held a council of war and a rebellion was decided upon. Ah Poy was selected as the victim of their vengeance. They "went for" him on Friday evening, and his one cannon near meeting the same fate that befel the tail of Tam O'Shanter's mare. As he entered the gate of the yard the others rushed at him and were preparing to annihilate him at once, or else not, when Mr. Crane came along and seeing what was going on he sprung to the rescue of Ah Poy, and in order to convince them that he was in earnest, and thoroughly appreciated what was going on, he was compelled to

KNOCK DOWN

several of them, which he did in a neat and workmanlike manner." When the fight was over, Ah Poy was taken to the residence of Mr. Crane, where he has since remained. At present the Chinamen are penned in a shed about thirty of his confederates will be sent away. It will not, it is said, interfere in the least with the progress of the work in the manufactory, as one hundred and seventy men will be left, and another lot of Mongolians are the way to that place. The Chinamen have no money in circulation at first in regard to the disturbance, were very much exaggerated. It did not assume the proportions of a riot, and might more truthfully be denominated a fight. None of the Chinamen have a gun in their possession. Mr. Clugston was over fifty years of age, and in addition to his family, a very large circle of friends will mourn his death. The county by his decease loses a good officer.

Attempted Suicide.

Frederick Bop was found on Sunday night wandering in a deranged condition in East Liberty. A gentleman brought him to the lock-up, where he was placed in a cell. Five hundred and eighty dollars were found upon his person. About three o'clock yesterday morning he tried to commit suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief to one of the upper bars of the cell. He was discovered in time to be cut down without having once himself any serious harm. He was brought down to the Central lock-up, from whence he will probably be sent to Dixmont.

Alleged Perjury.

Thomas Biggerton yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information, charging John P. Vance, a Justice of the Peace, of West Elizabeth Township, with corrupt and willful perjury. He alleges that the Justice swore falsely in a case before the Court of Quarter Sessions. A warrant was issued.

----It will be well for Odd Fellows throughout the State to beware. A fellow calling himself Chas. Williams, is traveling around trying to impose on the fraternity. He says he is a member of the Pequonnock Lodge, No. 4, of Bridgeport, Conn., and also of the Tiskilwa Lodge, of Tiskilwa *Courier*. It will be remembered that the same party was here several months ago, having played upon the feelings of several of our Odd Fellows and succeeded in raising a small amount of funds. He has since been seen of him here was at East Liberty, from whence Deputy Mayor Nichols compelled leave in very short order. We advise our citizens to lookout for him.

----On the 11th of July a grand regatta will take place on the Monongahela river at McKeesport, under the auspices of the Gilpin Boat Club. The prizes offered for the several races are as follows: First prize, $125; second prize, $50, and third prize $25. For single sculls, $75 is offered for the first and $25 for the second prize. Clubs from every place are invited to attend.

----At a meeting of the citizens of Connellsville, held in front of Council hall on last Thursday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That the action of the town council in granting to the Southwest Railroad Company the right of way through our town, meets with our heartiest approbation and that we hereby ratify the same.

OF WHAT possible use mosquitoes could be in the economy of Nature has been an unsolved puzzle to most of the human family, even those who have a profound faith in the utility of all things. But science has answered that question at last. The infant mosquito is discovered to be the best food which the trout breeders can give to the young fish. Mr. Mather, of Honeye Falls, N. Y., a practical trout breeder, has proved enough for each thousand fry, and the youthful mosquito is strained out of its native barrel and incontinently thrown to the fishes. Luckily the fish are hungry fellows, and devour these larvæ greedily. If it were not in this way of getting rid of them, Mr. Mather's neighbors might consider this mosquito raising business a nuisance.

THE New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Dispatch* has turned watchdog, and his name is Medley. He writes that while at the Battery, one night last week, one of the night prowlers came ambling along and asked him to be kind enough to watch his clean shirt while he took a bath. He says:—"I assented, he undressed, and down he went over the wall into the waves, where, with the stars for gas jets, he proceeded to take a comfortable wash. Then he came up smiling, completed his toilet, thanked me, and went to bed—on the beech."

A YOUNG lady poet, who ought to be repressed, and who evidently wants to be re-pressed, thus advertises for her young man:

"Come in the evening, or come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning,
Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you,
And the oftener your come the more I'll adore you."

THE Legislative Committee on Prisons, which has visited all the jails of Massachusetts, gives the following first-rate notice of Nantucket Jail and House of Correction. "This prison is a barn-like looking structure, built of logs or blocks. It is 60 feet long by 16½ feet wide, and is two stories high, with eight rooms each 15 by 11. It is seldom occupied by man. When the committee visited this prison, its only occupants were a few hens and a rooster."

RELIGIOUS.

General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

The general synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States is now in session at Canton, O., and is attended by a number of delegates and visitors from the city. There are twenty Synods represented in this convention, representing the various Churches scattered over the country east and out to the far west. The present officers of the synod are, President, W. M. Baum, D. D., Baltimore; Secretary, Rev. R. A. Ort, Springfield, Ohio; Assistant, F. C Hormel, Esq. Iowa; Treasurer, A. F. Ockershausen, New York.

Among the matters of business noted in the proceedings the following are of general interest:

A resolution offered by Dr. Aultman and providing that when persons who are members of the Roman Catholic Church apply for admission into the Lutheran Church, that they be received and confirmed, was referred to Drs. Sprecher, Hay and Passavant.

The Synod of New York and New Jersey was admitted to membership.

The reports from the missionary fields showed the work in India to be in a good condition, with fifty-six workers interested. The estimate expense for this field for the ens

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-day at the matinee and this evening the Indians make their last appearance. It will repay a visit to the Opera House to see them.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Hucretia B. Canan, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Mrs. M. C. Yatman, Newark, N. J., 3c; Schubner Soufepor, Sharpsburg, Pa., 3c; I. B. Hopewell, Oil City, Pa., 3c; L. B. Eberly, Smithville, Ohio, 3c; C. Turner & Co., Indiana, Pa., 3c; L. Tousand, Apolo, Pa., 3c.

Music in the Park.

As announced there was music in the Allegheny PARKS by the Great Western Band, and thousands of people went to hear it—which is the best evidence in the world how highly such entertainments are appreciated by the masses of the people.

Twentieth Ward Schools.

The local Board of School Directors of the Twentieth ward met on yesterday evening and re-elected the old corps of teachers. They also adopted resolutions of respect in regard to the late Thomas Aiken, Esq., a member of the Board, and William G. H. Scully, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death.

Arrested this Morning.

John Smith and Edward Lee were arrested at about half-past one o'clock this morning by officers Johnson and Kennedy. They are charged by Mary A. Casey, an old time vagrant just from Claremont yesterday, with an assault and outrage. She was very much intoxicated. They were all placed in the lock-up and will have a hearing this morning.

Perils of House Cleaning.

Mrs. Dean, like all good progressive housewives, at this time of the year, must pay some attention to house cleaning. Yesterday she was attending to this laudable employment, and was vigorously polishing off a window, when she fell out, and the result was a broken leg. She received medical attention and has resigned the household, in favor of others for the time being. She resides in Middle alley, Allegheny.

Kicked by a Horse.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to Tann's wagon,—used in the delivery of mineral water throughout the city,—became restive while being driven along Second street, and when near the elevator, kicked up and struck the boy driver on the leg, fracturing the limb below the knee. The antics of the horse were noticed by pedestrians in the vicinity, who at once ran to the rescue and prevented any further damage. The boy, whose name could not learn, received attention and was taken to his home.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.

The musical concert at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night, was quite well attended and was a delightful evening's entertainment.

The following persons took part in the concert: Soprano, Miss Mary Campbell and Miss E. P. Sawyer; Contralto, Miss M. E. French and Miss Jennie Harper; Tenor, Mr. W. F. Gray and Mr. G. Wells; Basso, Mr. O. R. French and Mr. Harry Bostock. Mr. C. O. Amberson, and Miss Mattie Wallace, Pianist.

Another free concert will be given at the same place on the evening of the 26th of June, by the choir of St. Peters Episcopal Church.

Accident on Mount Washington.

Last evening a miner named Stencil, was severely injured in the back and shoulders by jumping off a train on the Castle Shannon Railroad on Mount Washington. It appears that trains on this road are ordered to stop in approaching the tunnel on Mount Washington, but this train disregarded the orders and kept on at its regular rate of speed. Stencil, as the train approached the tunnel, jumped off, and was thrown to the ground, and received the injuries as above stated. He was picked up and carried to his home, and Dr. McCormick summoned, who did all he could for him. It is thought he will recover.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Inman Line steamer City of Brooklyn at New York; Inman Line steamer City of Bristol at New York; French Line steamer Pereire at New York, German Line steamer Smidt at New York; Dutch Line steamer Rotterdam at Rotterdam; National Line steamer Holland at London; White Star Line steamer Celtic at Queenstown; Inman Line steamer City of Paris at Queenstown; Anchor Line steamer Caledonia at Moville; Allan Line steamer Polynesian at Liverpool; R. G. Lloyd Line steamer Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm at Southampton.

The Other Side.

A correspondent who thinks we ought to give the other side, but waives communication in its entirety is too personal for publication, states that the Chinese at Beaver Falls were in a measure justifiable in their revolt, as they have been "snuffed and kicked around" and otherwise ill treated. The correspondent further avers that they have heretofore been allowed to smoke opium, as "one smell at their quarters would indicate," and that he considers it no good reason why they should so suddenly be deprived of their luxury. Our informant further says "the elephant is daily getting bigger on the Company's hands," and that the Chinese question at Beaver Falls shortly will have itself by a departure of the "heathen." All of which is given in justice to the other side.

Altering Old City Hall.

The Market Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Superintendent Caskey, in Old City Hall. It was a special meeting, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the Duquesne Greys propose to make in the market building on the upper side of Market street. The military was represented by Colonel Campbell, Lieutenant Osborne and Ad jutant Fosee. The former made a statement of their plans and detailed the changes they desired to make, saying that they expected to spend some $2,000 or $3,000 in making alterations. On motion, it was decided that the alterations would be allowed in such manner and according to the terms as specified by Colonel Campbell, provided that the consent of Councils be obtained thereto. The above conclusion was arrived at after much discussion, and when it was announced, the committee adjourned.

GRAND SALE.

The Poor Farm Lots Going Off Like Hot Cakes

Yesterday the grand sale of lots of the old Allegheny Poor Farm took place, and attracted to Millvale a very large concourse of sight-seers and purchasers. The sale was under the management of Mr. A. J. Pentecost, and the work went on for several hours, resulting in the disposal of two hundred lots at an aggregate price of $84,000. This was quite beyond all expectations, and the success was a source of genuine and enthusiastic rejoicing among the Directors of the Poor and the city authorities, as the money can be put to a very good use in the new Poor Farm and Building.

RUNAWAYS YESTERDAY.

Two Persons Seriously Injured.

During the races at McKee's Rocks yesterday, while the Indians were upon the ground, great crowds were attracted around them, and of course teams were left carelessly unhitched and several runaways occurred. When the crowd was at its greatest a horse suddenly dashed into it, knocking down several men. One man was severely trampled upon and is injured internally, and for a time rendered insensible, but there being several physicians on the ground, he was attended to, and cared for and taken to his home. It is thought he will recover.

About the time that the above occurred, a team attached to a carriage darted away at break neck speed for the gate, and in their wild career they knocked down a boy and ran over him, breaking one of his legs. He was also cared for and taken to his home. There were numerous other runaways, but these were all the injuries done so far as we could learn.

SLIGHT FIRE.

Upsetting of a Hose Carriage—One Man Injured.

Last evening, about half past six o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 31. It was occasioned by a slight fire in the smoke-house of Christian Sulzner, No. 139 Smithfield street. It was extinguished with about fifty dollars damage, which is covered by insurance.

As the Duquesne hose carriage was proceeding to the fire on Smithfield street, near Sixth Avenue, in trying to turn out of the way of a train of the wheels caught in the track and was wrenched off, upsetting the carriage, and throwing off four men who were upon it. They were all more or less injured, and Wm. J. Kegley, a pipe-man, had his leg badly sprained. He was taken to his home, on Virgin Alley. The hose carriage was badly damaged, the shafts and one of the axles and part of the reel being broken.

MARKET MATTERS.

Superintendent's Report.

Mr. Joseph Caskey, Superintendent of Markets, submits his report of the receipts and expenditures of the several market departments for the month of May, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$2,248 31
City Hall	312 00
Ninth Ward Market	103 50
Fifth Avenue	190 00
South Side	408 00
Total	$3,263 81

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond Market	$ 610 35
Ninth Ward Market	50 00
Fifth Avenue Market	135 00
South Side Market	158 33
Total	$ 953 68

The excess of receipts over expenditures was $2,310.12.

Dodds & Caskey.

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. MW.

DISPUTING ASSESSMENTS.

Equalization in Court—Interesting Documentary Evidence—Affidavits in the Chadwick Case—What the Complainant Alleges—Affidavits from Controller McCord, Treasurer Magee, Assessor Phelps, and a Number of Other Parties—The Argument this Morning.

Yesterday morning, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe in the Court of Common Pleas, the application made by Samuel Chadwick, through his attorneys, for a preliminary injunction restraining C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, from collecting taxes under the equalized assessment, came up for argument. Mr. Burgwin, one of the counsel for Mr. Chadwick, stated that Mr. Schroyer was unavoidably absent from the city, and as his presence was desirable, it was agreed to postpone the argument until this morning, but in the meantime the affidavits that had been prepared would be read to the Court.

It will be recollected that Mr. Chadwick returned fifty six acres in the Twenty second ward, as being worth $7,000 and the Board run it up to $168,000.

The first affidavit read was that of Mr. Samuel Chadwick, the complainant in the case. He averred that he inherited from his father fifty-four acres of farm land, which for twenty-five years he has occupied as a farm; that his land is assessed at $3,000 per acre, which he considers grossly unjust. He further alleges that other property more eligibly located and more valuable has been assessed as low as $800 per acre. He averred that the Board did not ascertain the valuation of property by personal examination, nor was any opportunity given for hearing the testimony of the owner. He further averred that he had been informed and believed that the City Assessor had made changes in the figures of the valuations without authority.

The affidavit of Mr. J. G. Fulton, a member of the Board of Revision, was next read. He said that in the new wards there had been gross discriminations against property; that the assessments in the Second ward had been reduced about $600,000 below the triennial assessment and that the valuations in that ward were lower than in the Third and Fourth wards; that the assessments in all the old wards had been reduced, while those in the new wards had been increased; that there had been changes made by the Assessor after the valuations had been fixed by the Board, he had been refused access to the Assessor's books, in order to make a general examination of assessments. He further averred that most of the reports of the wards were adopted as a whole, after a few items had been read, and that in other instances the reports were not read at all. He averred that there had been unjust discriminations against property in the new wards, and mentioned the Opera House property, Monongahela House, Central Hotel, and other property in support of the averment; that the Committee on the ward where he resided had fixed the valuation of Mr. Schroyer's property at $84,000, but the Assessor, on his own motion, had increased the amount to $112,000.

Wm. Alexander, of the Twenty-third ward, and a member of the Board of Revision, made affidavit that in one instance in his ward, a diminishution of a thousand dollars an acre had been made on property that was separated only by a board fence.

W. H. Brown, of the Twenty-third ward, alleged in his affidavit, that his property on the top of a high ridge on one side of Nine Mile run on the South Side, had been assessed at $2,500 an acre, and in his estimation $250 an acre was a high price for it. He also alleged that the Board of Revision had reduced the appraisement on his land from $135,000 to $75,000, and on his house, from $60,000 to $30,000, and that the assessment was now twice the cash value of the property.

Affidavits similar to the above were read from Messrs. Wm. Wade, T. M. Cassells, Madison Bailey, Edward Taylor, Aaron Pemir, D. H. Fralich, Randall Morton, Frank Rahm, George Cook, Twenty-first ward; David B. Morrison, Twenty-second ward; H. B. Lee, Twenty-third ward; Jacob Hartman, Twenty-first ward; N. B. Hatch, attorney in fact for E. W. H. and M. E. Schenly, and George Wilkenson, of the Twenty-first ward. The affidavit of Mr. Benjamin E. Miller set forth that the Board of Revision, as a Board, had no knowledge of the values affixed in all the wards, by the sub-committees, and that they did not systematically examine the report of the Assessor, except in a few instances at first, before the plan of the appointment of Committees was adopted, and after the appointment of Committees they ceased to examine the reports of the Committees, and left it all to the Committee. That the figures of the Committee of the Ward, and adopted by the Board, have been changed by the City Assessor or some other person without authority.

When the reading of affidavits on the part of complainants was concluded Mr. F. M. Magee read a number on the part of the respondents.

THE CONTROLLERS AFFIDAVIT.

The affidavit of R. J. McGowan, Controller of this city, after reciting the interest on the debt of Pittsburgh, which is raised by taxation, sets forth that should the assessments made by the Board of Revision be set aside, the city will be put to great loss and damage; that, in the opinion of affiant, the city of Pittsburgh will be irreparably injured in its financial standing, credit and resources; that it will be impossible to make new assessments so as to collect the taxes in the time prescribed by law; that unless the taxes for the year 1873 are collected on the equalized valuations as ascertained by the Board of Revision, subject to appeal in cases where complaints are made, it will be impossible to collect them at all; that it is at least six months work, as he is informed, for the Assessor to properly assess the property in the city subject to taxation; that unless these taxes are collected, the city will be practically bankrupt, being unable to meet its standing obligations, not to speak of current expenditures; that there is no money on hand sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city; that in case this interest is not paid, the bonds will be depreciated in value, thereby ruining many people who have invested in them as a safe and sure security, and render the city liable to innumerable suits at law in the Federal and State courts, besides other annoyances too numerous to mention. Affiant therefore prays that the prayer of the petitioner be refused for want of equity.

TREASURERS STATEMENT.

The affidavit of City Treasurer C. L. Magee was next read. He resists the motion for a preliminary injunction, and on oath says that he is advised there is no special injury to plaintiff alleged in the bill filed; that there is no such injury alleged as would entitle plaintiff to have an injunction; there is no irreparable injury alleged; that he has been informed and believes that the charges in plaintiff's bill, as to the illegal conduct of the City Assessor and the illegal passage of the ordinances, are untrue; that the ordinances were passed legally and properly, and that the values fixed and ascertained by the Board of Revision were as true and nearly perfect as the nature of the work and the time given for its completion would allow. The affiant further says the equalization ordinance was passed October 26th, 1872; it was regularly published and recorded within thirty days of that date; that in pursuance of said ordinance the valuation and assessment for this year have been made, taxes have been paid into the City Treasury, levied upon the equalized valuation found by the Board of Revision under said ordinance. During all this time the plaintiff, and all others whom he pretends to represent, have stood by and acquiesced in said ordinance. No action has been taken in the Councils or elsewhere, until the filing of plaintiff's bill calling in question the legality or validity of said ordinance. It is now too late in the year to make a new assessment, or to collect the taxes if a new one were made; and if the said ordinance should be declared illegal and void, there will be no funds to carry on the city government or pay current expenses. Under these circumstances, your affiant submits, that, even if said ordinance were illegal, which he by no means admits, the plaintiff and those he pretends to represent, have no standing in a Court of Equity to ask that said ordinance be declared void, because they have slept so long upon their rights and have permitted matters to go so far, that to grant their prayer, at this late day, would work great injustice to many tax payers of the city, and would completely clog the wheels of the city government for at least a year to come, and seriously jeopardize the future financial standing of the city.

The affiant continues by asserting that as a citizen and as an officer of the city government, he has always been opposed to contracting debts, issuing bonds and discounting the future ability of the property owners and tax payers of the city to pay for public improvements progressed and in progress, yet in view of the fact that public works of great import and use are in progress of erection, and their early completion essential to the health, welfare, security and prosperity of the public, and to pay for which, bonds to the amount are being issued, that it is highly important that the financial honor and standing of the city should be kept at the highest point obtainable; that the interest on bonds already issued is raised by taxation; that it will be impossible to make another assessment on which to levy and collect the taxes for the year 1873; that unless the taxes are paid the city will be unable to pay the interest on the bonds already issued; that in case the interest on the bonds issued is not promptly paid, it will be impossible to sell additional bonds to pay for the erection of the works now in progress; that by the granting of the petitioner, who alleges no special injury to his bill, the city will be irreparably damaged in its credit and resources. Affiant therefore prays that the injunction prayed for be refused.

CITY ASSESSOR'S AFFIDAVIT.

Thos. H. Phelps, City Assessor, made affidavit, alleging that he is advised, and verily believes, that the City Councils have exclusive jurisdiction in assessing property and levying and collecting taxes, and that Courts have no authority to interfere with the same, unless the authority vested in Councils is fraudulently abused. Affiant further swears, that from all the information he can obtain, the cash value of plaintiff's property, as ascertained by the Board of Revision, is nearly correct.

The plaintiff in this case claims to be a good and law abiding citizen of the city, yet he returned his property to the City Assessor and fixed the actual cash value at $130 per acre, or a total of $7,020, for fifty-four acres. This property has been assessed for county purposes at about $1,200. Your affiant says that plaintiff has the reputation in this community of being an honest man, which reputation affiant believes is deserved, but affiant alleges that in the return of plaintiff, had it not been made by a man of such reputation, would be considered a fraud; that returning his property at $130 per acre was in law a fraudulent evasion of the law of the city—made with the purpose and intent of depriving the city of a large amount of money to which it was legally entitled.

MR. M'CARTHY'S AFFIDAVIT.

The next document read was from ex-Mayor McCarthy, the "Father of Equalization." After reviewing the state of affairs which gave rise to the equalization law, the affidavit then denies the averments in plaintiff's bill, that the equalization ordinance was passed hastily through Councils, and avers that the measure is just and equitable, and the valuation under it mainly correct. Illustrations are then given of assessments of property in the several wards taken from the books of the Assessor, showing the county valuation and that fixed under the equalization measure. Affiant asserts that the equalized taxable valuation, according for the hence that the cash valuation is excessive, is much below the taxable valuation contemplated by the laws of the State. The cash valuation as ascertained by the Board of Revision no one will be wild enough to assert was in any case nine times what it ought to be, yet, should the Court set aside the equalization ordinance and the proceedings under it, the City Assessor would be compelled, as a conscientious officer and honest man, under his oath to assess the property, for taxable purposes at what he considers it would sell for, upon which he would be compelled to lay a mileage which would result in a revenue of about four millions of dollars, or much more than is necessary for the purposes of the city, and which in reality would amount to a practical confiscation of a large amount of property; that the only thing that relieves him from the unpleasant duty is the act of 1872 which plaintiff says was prematurely acted upon, and which he seeks by this proceeding to have set aside.

Mr. B. F. Kennedy, chairman of the Board of Revision, also filed an affidavit against the motion for a preliminary injunction. He alleged that the Board as a body, and individually, endeavored to discharge the duties charged upon them by said equalization ordinance, to the best of their judgment and ability—that the Board probably made some mistakes or over-valuations, owing to the magnitude of the work, but the parties aggrieved had and have their remedy in an appeal to Councils, under the Act of Assembly or the ordinance of Councils specially providing therefor.

The following affidavit, to which was appended the signatures of Alex Speer, Chas. W. Lewis, Daniel Wenke, S. McIlhenny and James Larimer, all members of the Board of Revision, concluded the documentary evidence presented to the Court.

The undersigned members of the Board of Revision of the city of Pittsburgh, one of the defendants in this case, the this affidavit against the motion of plaintiff for a preliminary injunction, and on oaths say that the valuations in the new and rural districts are not unjust; oppressive or unwarranted, as alleged in plaintiff's bill, but on the contrary, the valuations not only in the rural districts, but in the old portions of the city, are just and equitable, having been found by the Board after much labor and careful consideration. There may be occasional cases of hardship, owing to the negligence of the parties in not furnishing the Board with proper returns and other necessary information. These cases can be remedied by an appeal by the parties aggrieved, to Councils, or to the Committee on Appeals from City Assessments, acting as a Board of Appeal, under an ordinance of Councils.

The argument in this case will come up at ten o'clock this morning. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Burgwin, Schoyer and Marshall will appear, and for the defendants, Messrs. Shiras, Magee, Watson and Bigelow.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Republican Executive Committee.

Below we publish a list of the officers and members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee for 1873-4:

Chairman—JACOB REESE.

Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onlow, R. B. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Dr. A. H. Gross.

John Chalfant,	James Littell,
C. Hansen Love,	James A. Chambers,
Henry Lloyd,	Wm. H. Brown,
B. F. Jones,	C. B. Seeley,
Col. Geo. Gerst,	C. W. Batchelor,
Wm. J. Friday,	J. McC. Creighton,
Dr. W. J. Gilmore,	Joseph Walton,
Andrew Kloman,	M. W. Baldwin,
H. W. Oliver, Jr.,	Jared M. Brush,
H. Darlington,	John R. McCune,
Thomas S. Mitchell,	J. H. Walter.
Thos. Mathias,	

PITTSBURGH.

Wm. B. Hunter,	N. P. Reed,
Edward House,	R. Thompson, 24 w
Wm. J. Diehl,	John Seiferth,
Peter Dressler,	David Campbell,
Robert Leonard,	John Chalfant,
Wm. McCamp,	Henry Healey,
Wm. J. Flinn,	John Russell,
George Reese,	L. E. Backofen,
Charles Jeremy,	J. J. Bosh,
C. L. Harris,	James Boyd,
George Dawrose,	David Beck,
Robert Graham,	Wm. B. Hays,
Thomas Rosewell,	Wm. McConway,
Jacob C. Brown,	Robert Dickson,
H. Bierman,	Thomas Galewood,
C. L. Magee,	John Gray,
George Morris,	Stephen Dietrich,
Daniel O'Neill,	R. H. Smith,
S. McElroy,	Wm. Clark,
Wm. Walton	C. W. Lewis,
E. C. Negley,	Samuel Crawford,
Thos. MacConnell, Jr.,	David Aiken, Jr.,
Henry Baum,	John Ross,
Richard Thompson,	D. B. Morrison,
J. H. Miller,	John Neeb,
James McKibben,	W. J. Lewis,
John Latimer,	Wm. McClung,
B. B. Brown,	M. W. Burt,
J. N. Jarrett,	Jenkin Jones,
John Nusser,	R. H. Lee,
T. B. Atterbury,	E. G. Krehan,
Richard Jones,	Jos. W. Turney,
Samuel Harper,	Richard Perry,
John Auth,	Louis Aurin,
John Vaughan,	J. W. Ballantine,
Wm. Anderson,	David Hutchinson,
Paul J. Carson,	James J. Johnson,
Henry Jackson,	Sheppard Walters,

ALLEGHENY.

Geo. W. Irwin,	Geo. D. Riddle,
James McBrier,	Fred Lang,
Peter Walter,	J. E. B. Dalzell,
Wm. M. Claney,	James Grenet,
J. F. Schanke,	Samuel Roberts,
David Davis,	H. S. Fleming,
Geo. W. Day,	Charles Hartman,
Ph. Neahart,	B. F. Pulpress,
A. P. Callow,	Arthur Robson,
Hugh McNeil,	Joseph H. Borland.
Geo. Moul.	

BOROUGHS.

B. B. Coursin,	A. B. Campbell,
C. C. Fawcett,	Thomas Daft,
E. L. Goodwin,	E. L. Dunham,
R. S. P. McCall,	Wm. Coates,
R. J. Johnstone,	Wm. H. McDonald,
Daniel Bowden,	R. H. Fife.

TOWNSHIPS

Wm. G. Dunseath,	John S. Robb,
George W. Murphy,	James Patterson,
Samuel Kerr,	Wm. Glass,
Wm. Wilson,	George Neely,
David Hilands,	T. M. Gillespie,
Samuel Wallace,	H. E. Saunders,
John Gilfillan,	Wm. H. Clark,
Levi Gregg,	J. H. Hamilton,
H. K. Semple,	John Herron,
W. G. Hawkins,	G. W. Weddell,
S. J. Chamberlain,	Wm. M. Grace,
George Burns,	W. H. Semple,
Wm. H. Magill,	John Paul,
J. M. Schlessman,	Thomas Gamble,
Robert H. Caughey,	A. G. Barton.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

[Before Judge Collier.]

William Watkins, charged with larceny and larceny by bailee, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Fined 6¼ cents and costs with twenty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Sarah Hough, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor, Margaret Ross, was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of the same defendant charged on oath of Elizabeth Warnock with assault and battery, a verdict of not guilty was returned, and the defendant directed to pay the costs.

Frederick Young was found not guilty of assault and battery, but was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of John Bauerlin, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Mathias Grob, a nolle prosequi was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

George Willmer, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, was found not guilty, and directed to pay one-fourth of the costs, the remainder to be paid by the prosecutor.

The Constables of the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Pittsburgh, will appear before the Grand Jury, on their return, on Thursday, June 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the Constables of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth wards, Pittsburgh, Fifth and Ninth wards, Allegheny, McKeesport and Sewickley boroughs, Elizabeth township, Lower St. Clair, North Fayette, Robinson and Union townships on Friday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The argument list is engaging attention in this Court.

On motion of Major A. M. Brown, Isaac G. Gordon, late Judge in Jefferson county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Pheeny,	Wm Sayres et al.,
Louis Miller,	John Mahan,
Nathen Levey,	Peter Lohr,
Catharine McKinga, 2	Elijah Banker,
Patrick Johnston,	Charles Alexander,
Bridget McMahon,	Sarah Patten.
A. Gumbert,	Lebbeus B. Kelly,
Henry Danber,	Fidell Holmstetter,
Wm. McCully et al.	Cooney Rapist,
Benjamin Scott,	James Dougan,
Michael Sheehan	John Hughes
Elizabeth McCrary et al	Louis Kaufman,
Wm. McMahon,	Robert Ginniff.

Central House.

We ask the especial attention of our readers to a first class establishment located at No. 205 Wylie avenue, known as the Central Tea House," in which the proprietor, Mr. M. Henry Jones, who has a selection of goods that will not suffer by comparison with any other establishment of the kind in the city. His assortment of teas cannot be excelled the very best and finest qualities, and of this article he makes a specialty, being extremely attentive that no impure or adulterated teas find their way to his store. Here is any kind and quality at a low figure. He has also, a full line of the freshest and choicest of canned and bottled goods both foreign and domestic, soaps, spices and dried fruits in an endless variety. All kinds of vegetables and fresh fruits in their season, and in regard to these his aim is to have them fresh, and not immature, wilted or over-ripe. He is also prepared to furnish his customers with a tip-top quality of flour, manufactured from an extra article of white winter wheat. His teas and flours are of themselves sufficient to induce a most liberal patronage. But Mr. Jones having had twenty years experience in this business knows the wants of his patrons, and also knows how to supply them to complete satisfaction, and this, judging from the immense stock on hand, he is determined to do. But a small portion of his goods are seen in the storeroom proper, he having several other rooms filled from floor to ceiling. Every imaginable article called for in a first-class grocery is always on hand, and the strictest attention is paid to procuring the very best quality of goods, which are offered to customers at the lowest possible rates. All goods delivered free, not by a slow plodding team to worry your patrons, but by one which conveys them in two-forty time. Considering the very large assortment of goods on hand, their freshness and purity, and the square-dealing rates at which they are offered, we can confidently recommend this as the finest establishment of the class, in the upper portion of the city, and those patronizing this house can rest assured of entire satisfaction in their purchase.

Sales of

Singer Sewing Machine 45,670 in excess of any other last year.

A FINANCIAL FLUTTER.

Suspension of the Well Known Banking House of S. McClean & Co.—Procuring Money Under Alleged Fraudulent Representations—Selling Exchange—Arrest of Samuel McClean—Held for Court—Letters Written—Full Particulars—Mr. McClean's Story.

On Monday afternoon Mr. A. Long, cashier of the Exchange National Bank, on Wood street, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Mr. S. R. McClean, a well known banker, doing business on Fourth avenue near Market street, with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that the defendant obtained from the Exchange bank $8,500 by representing that he had a sum of money amounting to $12,500 on deposit to his credit in the Dry Goods Bank of New York City. Suspecting that matters were not altogether right, the bank officials telegraphed to New York inquiring into the truth of McClean's representations, and an answer was received to the effect that he had not been and never had an account with them. Mr. McClean was arrested yesterday by officer McCoy and taken before the magistrate who took the information. Some time was spent in the Alderman's back office, endeavoring, as our reporter was informed, to arrive at an amicable and satisfactory settlement. The consultation, it would appear, was not altogether as satisfactory as it perhaps might have been as Mr. McClean was held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge at the September term of court, Judge Mellon giving security in that amount.

SURPLUS EXCHANGE.

The following is a copy of a letter written on last Friday, similar ones being sent to all the banking houses in the city:

BANKING HOUSE OF S. MCCLEAN & CO.,
61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, June 13, 1873.

Dear Sir: We learn to-day you were wanting some N. Y. exchanges.

Our customers want our considerable bank notes to-morrow, and we thought we would advise you that we had a surplus of $25,000 exchange and over, we can trade and accomodate you both.

Yours, S. MCCLEAN & CO.

As a matter of course those bankers who were in need of exchange and who had confidence in Messrs. McClean & Co. availed themselves of the opportunity to procure it. In addition to the Exchange National Bank which is referred to above, Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co. also took $5,000 worth of the exchange. The above letter sent to all the financial institutions in the city formed the basis for the alleged fraudulent transactions that are charged against Mr. McClean. Mr. Hill explains his transaction in this manner: On Saturday morning he received the letter, a copy of which is given above, and the same day a messenger came to him from McClean's banking house and asked him if he wanted any exchange. He said that he did, as he needed some. $8,000 in exchange was offered him, but he said he would only take $5,000, as he only wanted about that amount.

The exchange was transferred to him, and in return he gave a clearing house memorandum check for the amount. The check was drawn on Monday, and was soon after presented at the bank through which Messrs. George B. Hill & Co. clear. The cashier said he would cash the check, but on next banking day he would throw out Mr. McClean's check, as it was a violation of the rules of the association to present a clearing house check on the same day on which it was drawn. The messenger said he would go back and explain to Mr. McClean, which he did, and McClean apologized, but said he needed the money, and would consider the cashing of the check as a personal favor. During the absence of the messenger, however, word was sent to Mr. Hill of the transaction and that gentleman immediately proposed to cash his check on sight, but he did so by sending back $8,000 over to Mr. McClean's banking house. He would have returned the exchange received, but he had sent it on to New York city.

In addition to what is alleged, the firm of Ira B. McVay & Co. it is claimed, also lose two thousand dollars on notes.

A CONFERENCE.

At the conference which followed the hearing, before Alderman McMasters, the books were examined, and it was ascertained that Mr. McClean had assets amounting to over $100,000. Nearly all of that amount though, it is claimed, is in commercial paper, $80,000 of it being, it is said, in one place. The value of the assets depends upon the quality of this paper. The liabilities could not be fully ascertained yesterday, but it is alleged that the depositors' accounts will amount to $60,000, and the rest is divided among banks and bankers.

MR. M'CLEAN'S STORY.

Mr. McClean says that he had a mortgage on valuable property in this city. He sent the mortgage East to be negotiated, and needing money badly he sold exchange on the Dry Goods Bank in New York City. In which he expected that the money to be realized from the negotiation of the mortgage would be deposited, and thus cover his drafts. His calculations failed and he claims that he is innocent of any intention to do wrong, being merely the victim of temporary embarrassment. He also alleges, and many of his friends claim that he has two dollars for every dollar that he owes.

Mr. McClean is the successor of his father who followed the banking business on Fourth avenue near the present office of S. McClean & Co. He died some three years ago leaving his property to his son who has since continued the business under the old firm name. Many conflicting rumors were afloat yesterday in relation to this matter but in the statement above we have endeavored to give but the truth and will keep our readers posted concerning future developments.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

BEFORE Alderman Shaffer, of the South Side, August Hetzel has made three informations, charging Carl Oblinger with larceny, as bailee of a trunk valued at sixty dollars, with gambling, and with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrant issued.

WILLIAM and Michael Kocher, before Deputy Mayor Sallsbury, are charged by their father with felonious assault and battery. He alleges that they came home and broke the windows and threatened to blow his brains out. Warrant issued.

Music and Ice Cream.

Young man, do not visit the Park this evening, and with your lady love list to music's soul, entrancing voice without visiting the "Ice Cream Parlor" of Wm. A. Rhodes, 257 Western avenue, where you may be refreshed with some of the most delicious dailies, creams, and confectioneries to be found in either city. What a golden opportunity to display your gallantry. He is able to supply all ages and sexes, having lately furnished his establishment with steam machinery for making ice cream. Only a few steps from the music pavilion. So drop in and be regaled with ices and creams of any and every flavor and of the purest and best materials. Vanilla, cream, strawberry, chocolate, and pineapple, with lemon water ice and orange water ice. How sweet, how delicious, and how luxurious. Again we say, music in the Park and delicacies at Rhode's, No. 257, Western avenue.

Rhymes for the Ladies.

Ladies young, and ladies fair,
Ladies blithe and debonair;
Lad-ies gay, and ladies plain,
Ladies proud, and ladies vain,
Blonde or brunette, matters not,
May be suited to a jot,
In hats or bonnets, ribbons, laces,
As will become your pretty faces,
At Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Sales of

Singer Sewing Machine 45,670 in excess of any other last year.

Elegant.

Some of the neatest and prettiest suits we have seen this season are to be found at the clothing emporium of H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co., southeast corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny. Here are to be found the latest styles of Mens', Youths', and Boys Clothing, made from material the most fashionable and servicable in either city. You can not do better than by ordering a suit at the above house, or by buying one already made.

Do You Like It?

When you go into a clothing house to buy a suit of clothing, to be asked fifty dollars, for that which is perhaps worth thirty dollars? This is an annoyance which you can avoid by going into the clothing emporium of Messrs. Uriling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, where you will be shown goods of the latest style and best quality, at fair and square prices. No need to break them down in their prices, as they themselves beat down the price when they mark their clothing to the lowest price at which they can afford to sell the same. It is a one-price clothing establishment.

Weed Sewing Machines

in every variety of style and price, 116 Market street.

A Difficulty.

To find a merchant tailoring establishment in our city is no difficult task, but to find one where you can be exactly suited, is not so easy. You may find one with good and serviceable material, but there may be a deficiency in the cutting and fitting department. But B. Tiegel, No. 83 Smithfield street, guarantees all the requisites of a tip-top clothing house. Material fresh, fashionable and serviceable; the fit, perfect and complete, and the make-up substantial and durable. Tiegel's is the place and no mistake.

Sales of

Singer Sewing Machine 45,670 in excess of any other last year.

Get Rich While You Can.

The trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky propose to make somebody rich and many people happy on the 5th of next July. They have "bait a million" in cash to distribute among the patrons. The money is all in bank, and only waits the turning of the wheel of fortune to find an owner. As the time is near at hand and the number of tickets limited, those who wish to buy tickets for the concert must order promptly.

The Weed Sewing Machine has always been a favorite, and every year adds largely to its admirers. See it at 116 Market street.

Sales of

Singer Sewing Machine 45,670 in excess of any other last year.

The Best Dinners

Are to be had at Caperton's, No. 60 Market street. He has had a long experience in catering to public appetite, and knows how to please the stomach of the most fastidious lover of good edibles. In eating one of his square meals it is with the utmost difficulty that you can say, "hold enough," for goodness is a severe temptation to gluttony.

Sales of

Singer Sewing Machine 45,670 in excess of any other last year.

Organs and Pianos.

If you want to secure a really first-class musical instrument, it can be had at the musical emporium of Carl Ritter, 127 Federal street, Allegheny, and at a price that will place the instrument within your means.

ERE WE PART.

Class Exercises at the High School Last Evening—Interesting Tableaux and Address—A Creditable Rendering.

Last evening the class exercises of the graduating Class of 1873 of the High School came off at the building, corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue. The friends of the class had gathered in full force, and filled the beautiful hall of that institution long before the exercises commenced. The floral tributes were many, and they were bestowed upon the graduates with a lavish hand, without regard to favor. To say that the affair was successful would be according it but faint praise. Though there was much room for criticism, the young ladies and gentlemen showed that they had bestowed careful study upon their respective parts, and produced them to the best advantage.

The programme was commenced with music, after which the curtain rose upon a tableaux—the "Nine